

WEST

End of Result Set

 Generate Collection

L24: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Feb 15, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6026383 A

Filed 1/04/96

TITLE: System and method for an efficient dynamic auction for multiple objects

DEPR:

FIG. 2c is a flow diagram of a subprocess of step 212-3. It begins with step 212-3-1, in which a bidder which has not yet been considered is selected. In step 212-3-2, for the bidder currently being considered, the bidding information processor sums the associated quantities demanded by all of the bidders other than the current bidder. In step 212-3-3, the bidding information processor compares the subtotal to the current number of available objects. If the subtotal is greater than or equal to the total number of available objects, no items are credited to the current bidder. If the subtotal is less than the total number of available objects, then process continues with step 212-3-4, in which the bidding information processor assigns the difference to the current bidder at the current price. In step 212-3-5, the number of units assigned is subtracted from the total number of objects considered to be available, as well as from the quantity demanded by the current bidder. In step 212-3-6, it is determined whether all bidders have been considered. If not, the process then loops back to step 212-3-1. If all bidders have been considered, the process goes to step 214 of FIG. 2a.

DEPR:

In step 410, the BIP updates its records of the current high bid on all objects which have not yet been assigned. If a bid consists of a list of specific objects and a price offered for each object, then the new high bid for each object is defined to equal the maximum of the previous high bid for that object and all new bids received in the current round for that object (using either a deterministic or a random method of breaking ties). If a bid consists of a quantity of objects and a price offered for that quantity, then the new bids are ranked in decreasing order of price, and all existing high bids are ranked in increasing order of price. New bids are assigned to replace existing high bids in these orders, up to the point where the highest unassigned new bid is less than the lowest remaining existing bid, or until all new bids are exhausted (using either a deterministic or a random method of breaking ties). Optionally, a different order of replacing existing high bids with new bids may be used.

DEPR:

The embodiments may be modified to allow bidders to input either their marginal values associated with each quantity (i.e., inverse demand curves), or their total values at each quantity, and for the BETs and the BIP to process this information accordingly.

WEST**Help Logout Interrupt****Main Menu Search Form Posting Counts Show S Numbers Edit S Numbers Preferences****Search Results -**

Terms	Documents
I29 and I26	5

Database: **US Patents Full Text Database**

JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

129 and 126

Refine Search:

Search History

Today's Date: 8/17/2000

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	I29 and I26	5	<u>L30</u>
USPT	5136501.pn. or 5101353.pn. or 5077665.pn. or 4412287.pn. or 3581072.pn.	5	<u>L29</u>
USPT	I27 and I26	9	<u>L28</u>
USPT	5970479.pn. or 5890138.pn. or 5845265.pn. or 5845266.pn. or 5835896.pn. or 5826244.pn. or 5802502.pn. or 5689652.pn. or 5640569.pn.	9	<u>L27</u>
USPT	((margin\$ or boundary or differen\$ or edge or (high with limit\$) with pric\$)	3914	<u>L26</u>
USPT	I23 and ((margin\$ or boundary or differen\$ or edge or (high with limit\$) with pric\$)	1	<u>L25</u>
USPT	I23 and (margin\$ or boundary or differen\$ or edge or (high with limit\$) with pric\$)	1	<u>L24</u>
USPT	6026383.pn.	1	<u>L23</u>
USPT	I20 and @ad<=19960904	15	<u>L22</u>
USPT	I20 @ad<=19960904	2341163	<u>L21</u>

USPT	117 and ((margin\$ or boundary or differen\$ or edge or (high with limit\$)) with pric\$)	22	<u>L20</u>
Scanned USPT	117 and ((margin\$ or boundary or differen\$ or edge or (high with limit\$)) same pric\$)	22	<u>L19</u>
USPT	117 and resolv\$	0	<u>L18</u>
USPT	116 and 115	25	<u>L17</u>
USPT	((705/37)!.CCLS.)	164	<u>L16</u>
reviewed USPT	auction\$ and (price with (maximum or margin\$) and bid\$)	47	<u>L15</u>
USPT	auction\$ and ((price with (maximum or margin\$)) and (resolv\$ with bid\$))	0	<u>L14</u>
USPT	auction\$ and ((collect\$ with price) and (price with (maximum or margin\$)) and (resolv\$ with bid\$))	0	<u>L13</u>
USPT	auction\$ and ((provid\$ with product\$) and (collect\$ with price) and (price with (maximum or margin\$)) and (resolv\$ with bid\$))	0	<u>L12</u>
USPT	12 and (edge\$ or differen\$ or boundary or margin)	1	<u>L11</u>
USPT	12 and (price\$ with bid\$)	1	<u>L10</u>
USPT	12 and (maximum or margin\$)	0	<u>L9</u>
USPT	11 and (maximum or margin\$)	0	<u>L8</u>
USPT	11 and (price with (maximum or margin\$))	0	<u>L7</u>
USPT	11 and ((price with (maximum or margin\$)) and bid\$)	0	<u>L6</u>
USPT	11 and ((price with (maximum or margin\$)) and (resolv\$ with bid\$))	0	<u>L5</u>
USPT	11 and ((collect\$ with price) and (price with (maximum or margin\$)) and (resolv\$ with bid\$))	0	<u>L4</u>
USPT	11 and ((provid\$ with product\$) and (collect\$ with price) and (price with (maximum or margin\$)) and (resolv\$ with bid\$))	0	<u>L3</u>
USPT	4789928.pn.	1	<u>L2</u>
USPT	4789928.pn.	1	<u>L1</u>

WEST**Generate Collection****Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 15 returned.** **1. Document ID: US 6026383 A**

L22: Entry 1 of 15

File: USPT

Feb 15, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6026383

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6026383 A

TITLE: System and method for an efficient dynamic auction for multiple objects

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#) **2. Document ID: US 5970479 A**

L22: Entry 2 of 15

File: USPT

Oct 19, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5970479

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5970479 A

TITLE: Methods and apparatus relating to the formulation and trading of risk management contracts

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#) **3. Document ID: US 5890138 A**

L22: Entry 3 of 15

File: USPT

Mar 30, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5890138

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5890138 A

TITLE: Computer auction system

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#) **4. Document ID: US 5845265 A**

L22: Entry 4 of 15

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5845265

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5845265 A

TITLE: Consignment nodes

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#)

5. Document ID: US 5845266 A

L22: Entry 5 of 15

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5845266

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5845266 A

TITLE: Crossing network utilizing satisfaction density profile with price discovery features

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#) 6. Document ID: US 5835896 A

L22: Entry 6 of 15

File: USPT

Nov 10, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5835896

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5835896 A

TITLE: Method and system for processing and transmitting electronic auction information

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#) 7. Document ID: US 5826244 A

L22: Entry 7 of 15

File: USPT

Oct 20, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5826244

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5826244 A

TITLE: Method and system for providing a document service over a computer network using an automated brokered auction

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#) 8. Document ID: US 5802502 A

L22: Entry 8 of 15

File: USPT

Sep 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5802502

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5802502 A

TITLE: System for selective communication connection based on transaction pricing signals

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#) 9. Document ID: US 5689652 A

L22: Entry 9 of 15

File: USPT

Nov 18, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5689652

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5689652 A

TITLE: Crossing network utilizing optimal mutual satisfaction density profile

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#)

10. Document ID: US 5640569 A

L22: Entry 10 of 15

File: USPT

Jun 17, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5640569

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5640569 A

TITLE: Diverse goods arbitration system and method for allocating resources in a distributed computer system

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#)

[Generate Collection](#)

Terms	Documents
l20 and @ad<=19960904	15

[Display](#)

[10](#)

Documents, starting with Document:

[11](#)

Display Format: [TI](#) [Change Format](#)

WEST**Generate Collection****Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 15 of 15 returned.** **11. Document ID: US 5136501 A**

L22: Entry 11 of 15

File: USPT

Aug 4, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5136501

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5136501 A

TITLE: Anonymous matching system

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#) **12. Document ID: US 5101353 A**

L22: Entry 12 of 15

File: USPT

Mar 31, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5101353

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5101353 A

TITLE: Automated system for providing liquidity to securities markets

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#) **13. Document ID: US 5077665 A**

L22: Entry 13 of 15

File: USPT

Dec 31, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5077665

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5077665 A

TITLE: Distributed matching system

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#) **14. Document ID: US 4412287 A**

L22: Entry 14 of 15

File: USPT

Oct 25, 1983

US-PAT-NO: 4412287

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4412287 A

TITLE: Automated stock exchange

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn Desc](#) | [Image](#)

15. Document ID: US 3581072 A

L22: Entry 15 of 15

File: USPT

May 25, 1971

US - PAT - NO: 3581072
DOCUMENT - IDENTIFIER: US 3581072 A
TITLE: AUCTION MARKET COMPUTATION SYSTEM

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMIC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#) |

Terms	Documents
I20 and @ad<=19960904	15

Documents, starting with Document:

Display Format:

WEST

End of Result Set

 Generate Collection

L10: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Dec 6, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4789928 A
TITLE: Auction information transmission processing

ABPL:

An auction information transmission processing system is constructed by connecting a most significant front computer to a host computer, arranging at least one stage of a plurality of intermediate front computers and a plurality of least significant front computers so as to be connectable to the most significant front computer in a tree-like configuration via communication lines, and arranging a plurality of dealer terminals so as to be connectable to each of the least significant front computers via communication lines. Each of the dealer terminals has basic pattern data storage means storing pattern data indicative of basic display screen pictures and exhibit data storage means storing data peculiar to articles on exhibit at an auction. When the system is started up, the host computer transmits a line connection signal to the front computers. After bidding starts, each of the front computers, in response to a command from the host computer, selects a predetermined number solely of bid-up signals from each of the dealer terminals and transmits these signals to a front computer. The most significant front computer selects only a predetermined number of bid-up signals and bids up the price of an exhibit being auctioned. After a pledge to buy an exhibit is made, the least significant front computers identify pledging members based on the member registration data, and data indicative of these members are transmitted to the front computers of higher significance.

BSPR:

In accordance with the invention, the foregoing object is attained by providing an information transmission processing system in an auction information transmission system constructed by connecting a single most significant front computer to a host computer, connecting a plurality of intermediate front computers and a plurality of least significant front computers to the most significant font computer in a tree-like configuration via communication lines, and connecting a plurality of dealer terminals to each of the least significant front computers via communication lines. Each dealer terminal has basic pattern data storage means storing pattern data indicative of a basic display screen picture and exhibit data storage means storing data peculiar to articles on exhibit at the auction. When the system is started up, the host computer transmits a line connection signal to the front computers, whereby the host computer is connected to each of the front computers. The host computer then transmits auction data such as member registration data to the least significant front computers, and the data are stored in these computers. Further, the least significant front computers are connected to the dealer terminals, and data are extracted from the basic pattern storage means and exhibit data storage means of the dealer terminals, and these data are displayed on the corresponding display screen, in response to a command from the host computer. The front computers select a predetermined number of bid-up signals input thereto in a predetermined period of time and bid up the price of the article being auctioned. After bidding starts, each front computer selects a predetermined number solely of bid-up signals from each dealer terminal in a predetermined period of time and transmits these signals to the front computer of higher significance. The most significant front computer selects a predetermined number of bid-up signals input thereto in a predetermined period of time and bids up the price. A pledge is deemed to be made when the price reaches a preregistered sell-off price or in response to a sell-off signal issued by a seller. The least

significant front computers identify members, who have issued bid-up signals at the time of a pledge, based on member registration data, and data indicative of these members are transmitted to the front computers of higher significance to decide a successful bidder.

DEPR:

In the performance of the auction operation, a POS bid-up signal is input at the same time as the start of bidding, and the price is bid up at predetermined increments of e.g. 3000 yen (approximately 20 dollars) whenever a POS bid-up signal is input. A pledge is deemed to have been made, and pledge processing is then executed, when a sell-off price is reached or in response to a sell-off signal issued by the seller. If a POS bid-up signal does not arrive when a predetermined time (a predetermined count) is reached, this is treated as indicating a forfeit and forfeit processing is executed.

DEPR:

In an actual auction operation, a number of POS bid-up signals do not arrive from the dealer terminals 50 at the same time that bidding starts. Rather, as shown in FIG. 6, participants ordinarily observe developments at the start and refrain initially from sending POS bid-up signals. The POS switches 54 (FIG. 3) start to be used after a certain period of time T_{sub}0. There are also instances where the participants refrain from taking action until the bidding ends in forfeiture. Accordingly, in the illustrated embodiment, the host computer 10 issues dummy POS bid-up signals SP' in order to promote bidding in the early stages of the auction, as shown in FIG. 6. Whenever the bid-up signals SP' are generated, the price is bid up in predetermined increments. However, since the bid-up signal SP' is a dummy signal to the last, a situation in which a pledge is obtained based on this signal must be avoided. Therefore, as shown in (b) of FIG. 6, measures are taken such as a slowing down of the rate at which the bid-up signals SP' are issued upon passage of a predetermined period of time or when a predetermined count is reached. Thus, the arrangement is such as to arrive at a successful pledge to the greatest degree possible.

DEPR:

Next, it is determined at a step 156 whether a bidding operation start time has arrived. If such time has arrived, the program proceeds to bidding operation processing. If a picture reading BIDDING IN PROGRESS has been sent from the least significant front computers 40 to the dealer terminals 50 at the step 132 of terminal line connection processing shown in FIG. 10, then it is determined at step 151 of FIG. 12 whether the next item of auction data is available. If the answer is YES, the program proceeds to the step 152; if NO, then the program proceeds to auction terminal processing. In a bidding operation during an auction, the exchange of data takes place solely between the front computers 20, 30, 40 and the dealer terminals 50 using a predetermined number of bits (seven in the illustrated embodiment), and the host computer 10 does not take part in the data exchange. In a bidding operation, the price is bid up at predetermined increments by the POS bid-up signals from the POS switches 54 (FIG. 3) of the dealer terminals 50. The program proceeds to sell-off processing when a seller issues a sell-off signal or when a sell-off price registered in advance by a seller is reached. In an actual bidding operation, however, the host computer 10 transmits bid-up signals at a predetermined period and the period is slowed down to improve the opportunity for obtaining a pledge [see (a) and (b) of FIG. 6]. A specific example of such processing will be described hereinbelow.

DEPR:

If the answer is NO at the step 160, then it is determined at step 162 whether a host bid-up signal (D26 in FIG. 20) is arriving from the host computer 10. If the answer is YES, the aforementioned price count is incremented at a step 163. If the answer at the step 162 is NO, then it is determined at step 164 whether a pre-slowdown signal is arriving. If the answer is YES at this step, then a pre-slowdown mode is established at step 165. If a pre-slowdown signal is not arriving, it is determined at a step 166 whether terminal slowdown signals (D24 in FIG. 20) are arriving from the exhibiting dealer terminals 50. If the answer is YES, then a terminal slowdown processing mode is established at a step 167. If the answer is NO, on the other hand, then it is determined at a step 168 whether a super terminal slowdown signal (D24 in FIG. 20) is arriving from the super terminal 21 (FIG. 1). If the answer is YES, a super

terminal slowdown processing mode is established at a step 169. If the answer is NO, then it is determined at a step 170 whether a sell-off signal (D19 in FIG. 20) is arriving. If the answer is YES, the program proceeds to sell-off processing at step 171; if NO, then it is determined at step 172 whether the bidded up price has reached the sell-off price. If it has, the program proceeds to sell-off processing at a step 173. If the bidded up price has not reached the sell-off price, then it is determined at step 174 whether the countdown dependent upon the countdown signal (D23 in FIG. 20) is a predetermined countdown value corresponding to bidding decision time. (In the illustrated embodiment, the countdown value is a count of ten, and one count corresponds to 300 msec.) If a YES answer is received at the step 174, the program proceeds to forfeit processing at step 175; if the answer is NO, then the program returns to the step 160 to repeat the above processing.

DEPR:

When a POS signal is picked up at the step 201, or when the processing for incrementing the price ends at the step 203, the host bid-up signal is terminated [(a) in FIG. 6] and a sell wait signal is issued at step 210. Next, it is determined at step 211 whether a sell-off signal has arrived. If the answer is YES, the program proceeds to sell-off processing at a step 212; if NO, it is determined at step 213 whether there is a sell-off price. If the answer is YES at the step 213, the program proceeds to sell-off processing at the step 212; if NO, it is determined at step 214 whether a POS bid-up signal is present. If the answer is YES, then the price is incremented, the countdown is cleared (step 215) and the program returns to the step 211. In this case, a display appears on the display unit 53.

DEPR:

If there is a sell-off signal at the step 226, the program proceeds to sell-off processing (step 231). If the answer at the step 227 is YES, the program proceeds to forfeit processing (step 228). If a POS signal is not picked up at the step 221, or if the processing for incrementing the price and clearing the countdown at the step 223 ends, the host bid-up signal is terminated and a sell wait signal is issued (step 229). Next, it is determined whether there is a sell-off signal (step 230). If there is, the program proceeds to sell-off processing (step 231); if there is no sell-off signal, then it is determined whether there is a sell-off price (step 232). If there is a sell-off price, the program proceeds to sell-off processing (step 231); if not, it is determined whether there is a POS signal (step 233).

CLPR:

2. The information transmission processing system according to claim 1, characterized in that after bidding starts, each of said front computers, in response to a command from said host computer, selects a predetermined number solely of bid-up signals, input thereto in a predetermined period of time, from each of said dealer terminals and transmits these signals to a front computer of higher significance, said most significant front computer selects only a predetermined number of bid-up signals input thereto in a predetermined period of time and bids up a price of an exhibit being auctioned, and after a pledge to buy an exhibit is made, said least significant front computers identify pledging members based on the member registration data, and data indicative of these members are transmitted to the front computers of higher significance.

WEST

End of Result Set

 Generate Collection

L28: Entry 9 of 9

File: USPT

Jun 17, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5640569

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5640569 A

TITLE: Diverse goods arbitration system and method for allocating resources in
a distributed computer system

DATE-ISSUED: June 17, 1997

US-CL-CURRENT: 710/241; 705/37

APPL-NO: 8/ 431021

DATE FILED: April 28, 1995

WEST

End of Result Set

 Generate Collection

L28: Entry 9 of 9

File: USPT

Jun 17, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5640569 A

TITLE: Diverse goods arbitration system and method for allocating resources in a distributed computer system

ABPL:

A diverse goods arbitration system and method allocates computer resources among bidding requesters. Bid slates are transmitted to an arbiter by users (requesters) requesting use of specified portions of the available computer resources. Each bid slate may contain a plurality of bids, each bid representing a requested set of resources and a bid price. The arbiter selects combinations of bids from the bid slates, where each bid combination consists of no more than one bid from each of the received bid slates. The arbiter rejects all bid combinations whose constituent bids exceed an established maximum allocation level for any computer resource. It then selects as a winning bid combination the bid combination having the highest total bid price. Computer resources are then allocated for a next time period based on the winning bid. Costs are allocating to each successful requester in accordance with a predefined opportunity cost function. In particular, for each successful requester, the arbitration process is repeated while excluding that successful requester's bid slate from the set of bid slates considered, resulting in the selection of a second winning bid that excludes the successful requester. The successful requester is then assessed a cost corresponding to the difference between the winning bid's total bid prices, excluding the price in the successful requester's granted bid, and the total bid prices associated with the second winning bid.

BSPR:

The cheaper a resource becomes, the more important it becomes to have automatic management of that resource in a principled fashion. This is because the increased capacity makes it possible to apply that resource to lower-value uses. When a resource is expensive, all uses, in order to be worth the amount they consume, must exceed some minimum value to their users, so all uses of an expensive resource have high and comparable values. Also, because individual uses of an expensive resource have high value, it is both easy and worthwhile to manage the resource manually. When the price per unit of that resource drops by multiple orders of magnitude, uses that have a low value per resource unit become feasible, but these low-value uses can crowd out the high-value uses if there is no way to express the value differences--and manual management of the resource becomes prohibitively difficult, as well as expensive relative to the value of the resource.

BSPR:

Costs are allocating to each successful requester in accordance with a predefined opportunity cost function. In particular, for each successful requester, the arbitration process is repeated while excluding that successful requester's bid slate from the set of bid slates used, resulting in the selection of a second winning bid that excludes the successful requester. The successful requester is then assessed a cost corresponding to the difference between the winning bid's total bid prices, excluding the price bid by the successful requester, and the total bid prices associated with the second winning bid.

DEPR:

For each of the M granted requests (where M.ltoreq.N) the arbitration procedure is re-executed. Each time the arbitration procedure is re-executed,

the bid slate of one of the winning requesters is excluded from the arbitration. The winning requester is charged a price proportional to the difference between the value of the winning bid combination for the reduced requester arbitration and the value of the winning bid combination for the full arbitration, excluding the price in the successful requester's granted bid:

CLPW:

allocated to said each successful requester a cost corresponding to the difference between said winning bid value and the total bid prices associated with said second winning bid.

CLPX:

(B6B) allocated to said each successful requester a cost corresponding to the difference between said winning bid value and the total bid prices associated with said second winning bid.

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 6 of 9

File: USPT

Oct 20, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5826244

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5826244 A

TITLE: Method and system for providing a document service over a computer network using an automated brokered auction

DATE-ISSUED: October 20, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Huberman; Bernardo A.	Palo Alto	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37, 705/26, 705/35

ABSTRACT:

A system and method to enable and facilitate networked, automated, brokered auctioning of document services. A plurality of processes are executed, including a customer process representing a customer, a supplier process representing a supplier, and a broker process capable of serving as an intermediary between the customer and supplier processes. The broker process is provided with a description of a document service. Responsively to the description thus provided, an auction for the document service is conducted, as follows: a customer or supplier process submits a bid for the document service; the broker process receives bidding information including the submitted bid; the broker process attempts to establish a price for the document service responsively to the received bidding information and, if a price can be established, establishes the price; if a price is established, the broker process proposes a transaction wherein the document service is to be provided at the established price; and if the proposed transaction is accepted, it can proceed automatically.

2 Claims, 6 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 6

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 6 of 9

File: USPT

Oct 20, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5826244

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5826244 A

TITLE: Method and system for providing a document service over a computer network using an automated brokered auction

DATE-ISSUED: October 20, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37, 705/26, 705/35

APPL-NO: 8/ 518632

DATE FILED: August 23, 1995

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 6 of 9

File: USPT

Oct 20, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5826244 A

TITLE: Method and system for providing a document service over a computer network using an automated brokered auction

DEPR:

The invention can facilitate the growth of an open market for document services, a market whose business practices are very different from the secretive pricing practices of today. In this new market, customer requests can be placed rapidly and continuously, and many customer requests can be placed simultaneously. Suppliers can respond very quickly to the customer requests with competitive bids, and brokers can rapidly conduct computerized auctions to match customers with suppliers. It is possible for a final transaction to be ready for customer confirmation and subsequent execution within seconds, or even milliseconds, of a customer's initial request, even if the customer is in Chicago, the winning supplier in Los Angeles, and the broker a distributed entity somewhere in cyberspace.

DEPR:

Having selected a winning bid or potential winning bid or bids, broker process 230 automatically determines a price or prices associated with these bid or bids in accordance with the type of auction held (step P) and automatically generates, for consideration by the customer, a proposed transaction or a selection of proposed transactions incorporating these prices (step Q). Typically, the prices are the same as the bid prices, and the proposed transactions are ones in which a supplier will provide the customer with the requested document service for the supplier's bid price. Thus, for example, if supplier processes 220a and 220b respectively bid \$75 and \$80, and these bids are selected as potential winners, broker process 230 typically will propose a selection of a transaction between the customer represented by customer process 210a and the supplier represented by supplier process 220a, in which the supplier provides the document service for \$75, and a transaction between the customer represented by customer process 210a and the supplier represented by supplier process 220b, in which the supplier provides the document service for \$80. However, the proposed transaction prices can be determined in other ways. In particular, for certain types of auctions, such as sealed-bid second-price auctions, a proposed transaction between the customer and a winning supplier (as determined by lowest bid price or other criteria) can specify a price different from what the winning supplier actually bid. For example, if (in step Q) broker process 230 selects a single winning bid made by supplier process 220a in a sealed-bid second-price auction, the proposed transaction (produced in steps P and Q) will be one in which the supplier represented by supplier process 220a will provide the customer represented by customer process 210a with the requested document service for the second-lowest bid price, that is, the price of the bid that was made by supplier process 220b.

DEPR:

Prices and related information can be broadcast for different kinds of document services jobs that are agreed upon as standard in the industry or marketplace. Prices can be expressed, for example, as a price per page for a specified quantity of pages printed, reproduced, scanned, etc. As an example, the price per page can be the price for laser printing a page of black-and-white text; more precisely, it can be, for example, the price of printing an 8 1/2".times.11" page of black-and-white text at 600 dots per inch (dpi) onto 25-percent rag paper, in a minimum quantity of 1000 printed pages, with the text to be sent over the network by the customer in one of several industry-standard formats, and delivery of the printed output to be at the

customer's place of business within the continental United States by 10:30 a.m. the next business day. As another example, prices and related information could be publicized for other jobs such as, for example, scanning and character-recognizing an A4 page of highlight-color text at 300 dpi resolution onto CD-ROM in minimum of 1000-page quantities with delivery in 6 hours, or dye-sublimation printing of a photographic image on acid-free large-format glossy paper in four-color CMYK format at 1200 dpi in minimum of 1-page quantities with delivery in 2 days and a 10-day money-back guarantee. These examples are merely suggestive, and many other possibilities for document services jobs that can be agreed upon as standard, as well as suitable descriptions thereof, will be apparent to persons skilled in the art.

WEST Generate Collection

L30: Entry 2 of 5

File: USPT

Mar 31, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5101353

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5101353 A

TITLE: Automated system for providing liquidity to securities markets

DATE-ISSUED: March 31, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Lupien; William A.	La Canada, Flintridge	CA	N/A	N/A
McCormack; John P.	West Boxford	MA	N/A	N/A
Schulman; H. E. C.	Boston	MA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 340/825.26, 340/825.27

ABSTRACT:

An automated system for managing one or more large investor portfolios containing both cash and numerous, diversified securities in a real time environment provides added liquidity to the securities markets while maintaining predetermined portfolio objectives for each portfolio. The disclosed system uses data processing equipment to place buy and sell orders on securities markets and with automated brokers to execute trade directly between users of the system and external markets. Holders of such large, diversified portfolios have usually been long-term investors. The system allows active market participation by such investors whereby they provide added liquidity and depth to the securities markets while overcoming problems caused by trader identification and the inability to enter, change or execute orders in a real time environment. The system monitors and analyzes a variety of factors which effect trading decisions in a vast number of securities. Such factors include other security trades, price and size quotations and financial ratios for particular securities. This information is further analyzed in relationship to each investor portfolio using the system to determine what transactions might benefit the portfolio by seeking to provide an incremental return while accommodating the basic portfolio objectives. These objectives may be changed at the election of the investor at any time. Orders representing such transactions are entered by the system and executed in real time either internally between system users or externally with computerized brokers and/or stock exchanges and markets.

16 Claims, 9 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 9

WEST **Generate Collection**

L30: Entry 2 of 5

File: USPT

Mar 31, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5101353 A

TITLE: Automated system for providing liquidity to securities markets

DEPR:

The resultant analysis will be used in step 40 to generate buy and sell orders and/or sets of orders at specific prices for transmission by the system both internally to other clients and externally to outside broker dealers, exchanges and/or others for each security in the client's portfolio as to which the present invention deems it appropriate. The price of purchases and sales is dependent on interrelationships between inventory in the portfolio, the "normal" price for that security and its actual market price at the time the decision is made. The size of the purchase orders generated by the invention is greater the further the current actual price is below that security's "normal" price. The size of the purchase orders, if any, is smaller the further the actual price is above the security's "normal" price. Also, the buying limit, or size of order, per security becomes more (less) stringent as other securities become more (less) attractive to hold or as that security's sector becomes over- (under-) invested or as cash reserves fall (rise) from normal. The size of the sale order generated by the present invention is greater the further the current actual price is above that security's "normal" price. The size of the sale order, if any, will be smaller the further the actual price is below the security's "normal" price. Thus, the selling limit or size of order per security becomes more (less) stringent as other securities become less (more) attractive to hold or as that security's sector becomes under (over) invested or as cash reserves rise (fall) from normal. The size of the buy or sell order can be limited for low price stocks and will be smaller for each difference between the current and "normal" prices the greater a security's variability. Further, the size of the invention's buy or sell order will be larger if such a transition would help to offset a current position imbalance in the portfolio's stock, industry, sector or cash exposure. To the extent that an acceptance of the invention's buy or sell order will aggravate a current imbalance, the size of that order will be restricted. If a decision is made in step 40 to enter no order, control of the program is transferred back to block 32 for analysis to proceed on the next security in the portfolio. It should be understood that the analysis of individual securities in individual portfolios is an ongoing, continuous process wherein the controller CPU 10 causes alterations of bids and offers in direct relationship to changes in the portfolio criteria and the receipt of continuously updated current market data from reading quote and trade tapes made available through trade data terminal 26. While this process is described as a flow, the system is "event driven" in that an event such as a transaction for clients or an "out of pattern" action by other market participants elsewhere will interrupt the flow and trigger a response on the part of this invention's trading and balancing algorithms. This response will be based on the rules discussed above.

WEST **Generate Collection**

L30: Entry 1 of 5

File: USPT

Aug 4, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5136501

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5136501 A

TITLE: Anonymous matching system

DATE-ISSUED: August 4, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Silverman; David L.	Nesconset	NY	N/A	N/A
Keller; Norman	Mt. Sinai	NY	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 705/38

ABSTRACT:

A matching system for trading instruments in which bids are automatically matched against offers for given trading instruments for automatically providing matching transactions in order to complete trades for the given trading instruments, includes a host computer means (20) comprising means for anonymously matching active bids and offers in the system by trading instrument based on a variable matching criteria, which comprises counterparty credit limit between counterparties (24a, 26b) to a potential matching transaction. The system also includes a transaction originating keystation (24a) for providing a bid on a given trading instrument to the system for providing the potential matching transaction; a counterparty keystation (26b) for providing an offer on the given trading instrument involved in the potential matching transaction; and network means (22) for interconnecting the host computer means (20), the transaction originating keystation (24a) and the counterparty keystation (26b) in the system for enabling data communications therebetween. Both the transaction originating keystation (24a) and the counterparty keystation (26b) for the potential matching transaction each have an associated counterparty credit limit, with the system (20) blocking completion of the potential matching transaction between the transaction originating keystation (24a) and the counterparty keystation means (26b) when the potential matching transaction has an associated value in excess of counterparty credit limit. The assigned credit limits may be reset or varied by the users (24a, 26b) to change the ability of the user or subscriber to effectuate deals.

57 Claims, 20 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 14

WEST

 [Generate Collection](#)

L30: Entry 1 of 5

File: USPT

Aug 4, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5136501

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5136501 A

TITLE: Anonymous matching system

DATE-ISSUED: August 4, 1992

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 705/38

APPL-NO: 7/ 357478

DATE FILED: May 26, 1989

WEST Generate Collection

L30: Entry 1 of 5

File: USPT

Aug 4, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5136501 A
TITLE: Anonymous matching system

BSPR:

Apart from the above gross counterparty credit control of the trading environment, the host may also dynamically vary the display depth of the book distributed to the local keystation, so that at given times or given days different aspects of the trading environment can be displayed. In this regard, although dynamic control of the content of a local receiver data base from a transmitted data base in an information retrieval communication network has been previously employed by applicants' assignee, such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,745,559 and 4,750,135, these systems are, nevertheless, different from the type of system control employed in the system of the present invention in which real time prices are subject to real time credit control or in which restricted subsets of the host book are maintained as summary books at the keystation local data bases. Thus, the system of the present invention for providing a distributed matching system varying real time credit control over the matching process overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art.

DEPR:

In this regard, in order to understand the distributed book structure of the present invention, it should be understood that a book as used herein is the repository for bids/offer information on a particular trading instrument. Depending where that book is maintained, the sort of information that goes into it is going to be different so that the repository for bid/offer information on a given financial instrument, such as Japanese Yen, in the host 20 contains things like individual bids and offers, their identities, the clearing information and all of that maintained in strict price/time priority; whereas the book on Japanese Yen maintained at the client site 26 preferably contains some summary information about the total quantity bid and offered at a particular price, and does not contain all bids and offers, it only contains the ones that are appropriate.

DEPR:

Now referring to FIGS. 19 and 20, the credit control function and the more quantity function of the system of the present invention shall now be described in greater detail. As was previously mentioned, there are two types of quantity in the system of the present invention; namely primary quantity and more quantity. Primary quantity is the amount which is disclosed in connection with the books distributed to the keystations 24 from the host 20 whereas more quantity is kept anonymous by the system of the present invention. Thus, the more quantity is not disclosed to the market at the time that the bid or offer is made but rather is hidden. In addition, as previously mentioned, credit limits are also anonymous in the system of the present invention. These trading party credit limits which are assigned by the individual keystations 24 or client sites 26 to those other keystations 24 or client sites 26 in the system in which they wish to trade, or not trade as the case may be, are preferably held anonymously in the central system 20 which determines the gross counterparty credit limits. Thus, the only individuals who know what the trading credit limits are are the owners of those credit limits; that is, the keystations 24 assigning the particular trading party credit limit. In this regard, if a trading party credit limit is set to zero then you will not trade with that party. Preferably, in determining the rules of matching to be applied by the system in the present invention, a bid can only match with an offer and an offer can only match with a bid. Thus, an order eligibility is preferably determined which says that eventually bids with offers, where there is a non-zero credit line between the counterparties

for the same trading instrument, are eligible for a match where the buy price is greater than or equal to the sell price. Next, there should preferably be a quantity match, with the match quantity preferably being equal to the minimum of credit, remaining quantity of the new order, or remaining of the standing order. Thus, the match quantity is the minimum of these three things. In this regard, preferably the match may occur to the entirety of an order as opposed to distributing the order or match amongst several possible orders. In addition, preferably the priority of matching is based on time precedence; in other words, first in first out. Preferably the system of the present invention tries to maximize the total trade size each time a match occurs. In determining standing order priority, preferably it is based first on price, second on quantity type, and third on time stamp or time of entry into the system. Preferably in considering quantity type, the bid with more quantity is considered to be two bids, one of which is an offer of primary quantity at a certain price and then an offer for more quantity at a different price. Preferably the primary quantity has a higher priority than the more quantity type. By way of example in trying to understand the more quantity concept, assume that there is a new order which is bid at a dollar for quantity of 30. The system will first determine that this order should be matched against standing orders that are eligible. Assuming all the orders are eligible orders, then the system is going to say that against each one it will trade up to its maximum and will keep trading until its all done. In this regard, if in the course of matching you run up against a credit limit which causes the gross counterparty credit to be exceeded, then the matching trade occurs up to the gross counterparty limit so that the match size is the minimum of the credit, the standing order size or the primary size. As was previously mentioned, the system of the present invention basically operates with credit limits on the concept of gross counterparty limit. In this regard it is not enough for a keystation 24 to extend a trading party limit to a counterparty, it is also preferably necessary that the counterparty extend a trading party credit limit to that keystation, in which instance the minimum of the two trading party credit limits would represent the credit line or gross counterparty limit between the two keystations. By way of example, if the keystation 24a buys 10 million dollars worth of Deutch marks from another keystation 24b and sells 10 million dollars worth of Deutch marks to that same keystation 24b, that transaction would have consumed 20 million dollars of the gross counterparty credit limit between these two keystations 24a, 24b. Of course, if desired according to the system of the present invention, any trading party credit limit can be changed or all credit limits may be reset. Preferably the minimum of the credit that a keystation 24 has remaining with another keystation 24 and the credit that that keystation 24 has with the originating keystation 24 will determine the maximum possible match size.

DEPR:

Summarizing the presently preferred matching rules for the system of the present invention, a new order is eligible to be matched with a standing order and a trade or matching transaction will result whenever one order is a buy order, the other is a sell order, the buy order and sell order originate from different entities, a non-zero and credit line exists between the two entities, the two orders are against the same instrument, and the price of the buy order is greater than that of the price of the sell order. Secondly, if an order match is possible according to the above criteria of order eligibility, then the trading transaction would take place at the price of the standing order preferably. Moreover if an order match is possible according to the criteria of order eligibility, then the trade will preferably take place for a quantity equal to the minimum of the available credit line, the remaining quantity of the new order, and the remaining quantity of the standing order. Whereas the order eligibility rule defines the criteria for matching, the quantity rule is used to define the size of an eligible trade. Preferably, if there are multiple standing order eligible for matching against a new order is then matches will be considered in priority sequence until one of the following conditions are obtained; namely the new order completely filled or all eligible standing orders have been considered. Thus, simply stated, each new order is traded to its maximum potential. Preferably the priority of the standing order relative to other standing orders for the same instrument is based on price, quantity type, and time stamp. With respect to price, for buy orders, preferably the higher price is the higher priority and for sell orders the lower price is the higher priority. With respect to quantity type, preferably a standing order for primary quantity has a higher priority than a

standing order for more quantity if they are both at the same price. With respect to time stamp, preferably within the same price and same quantity type, older orders have a higher priority than more recent orders. Thus, the sort sequence for standing order priorities preferably by price, the quantity type, by time stamp. In this regard, however, if more quantity is at a better fill price, then it has a higher priority than primary quantity.

DEPR:

Preferably, the system of the present invention supports four different order types which are used to buy or sell instruments in the matching system of the present invention. These order types are referred to as bid, offer, hit (also known as yours), and take (also known as mine). These orders are preferably differentiated from one another according to a set of time, price and size constraints which are either explicitly or implicitly provided at the time of order entry. Preferably all system orders, regardless of type, are price limit orders. This means that the order, whether it be bid, offer, hit, or take, is preferably restricted to execute at the specified price or better. For a bid or take, the term "or better" preferably means at the specified price or lower, whereas for an offer or hit, this term preferably means at the specified price or higher. Furthermore, every system order must preferably carry one of two possible time constraints which are actually implied by the order type. Hit and take orders have the implied constraint fill-or-kill (FOK). These orders must be fully or partially filled at the time they are presented and then they are removed from the system or killed. Bid and offer orders preferably have the applied constraint good 'till cancel (GTC). These orders preferably must remain in the system until explicitly cancelled or until the end of the user's session. In addition to these order limitations, all orders must preferably specify primary quantity. In the case of bid and offer orders, more quantity may also be preferably included with the order but only if a primary quantity is also included. FIG. 19 is aN illustration of the order types implemented in the system of the present invention with fill-or-kill represented by the expression FOK and good-till-cancel represented by the expression GTC. It should be noted that preferably hit or take specifies a price which crosses the market, that is a hit with a price lower than the best bid, and is effectively a market order in the sense of the commodities markets and will execute at the best available price, and will go as far into the order book as needed until the order is filled or the limit price is reached.

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End of Result Set **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 9 of 9

File: USPT

Jun 17, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5640569

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5640569 A

TITLE: Diverse goods arbitration system and method for allocating resources in a distributed computer system

DATE-ISSUED: June 17, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Miller; Mark S.	Los Altos	CA	N/A	N/A
Tribble; E. Dean	Los Altos	CA	N/A	N/A
Hardy; Norman	Portola Valley	CA	N/A	N/A
Hibbert; Christopher T.	Mountain View	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 210/241; 205/37

ABSTRACT:

A diverse goods arbitration system and method allocates computer resources among bidding requesters. Bid slates are transmitted to an arbiter by users (requesters) requesting use of specified portions of the available computer resources. Each bid slate may contain a plurality of bids, each bid representing a requested set of resources and a bid price. The arbiter selects combinations of bids from the bid slates, where each bid combination consists of no more than one bid from each of the received bid slates. The arbiter rejects all bid combinations whose constituent bids exceed an established maximum allocation level for any computer resource. It then selects as a winning bid combination the bid combination having the highest total bid price. Computer resources are then allocated for a next time period based on the winning bid. Costs are allocating to each successful requester in accordance with a predefined opportunity cost function. In particular, for each successful requester, the arbitration process is repeated while excluding that successful requester's bid slate from the set of bid slates considered, resulting in the selection of a second winning bid that excludes the successful requester. The successful requester is then assessed a cost corresponding to the difference between the winning bid's total bid prices, excluding the price in the successful requester's granted bid, and the total bid prices associated with the second winning bid.

8 Claims, 6 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

WEST

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L30: Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

Dec 31, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5077665

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5077665 A

TITLE: Distributed matching system

DATE-ISSUED: December 31, 1991

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Silverman; David L.	Nesconset	NY	N/A	N/A
Scholldorf; Alfred H.	Port Jefferson Station	NY	N/A	N/A
Keller; Norman	Mt. Sinai	NY	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/32

ABSTRACT:

A matching system for trading instruments is provided in which bids are automatically matched against offers for given trading instruments for automatically providing matching transactions in order to complete trades for the given trading instruments in which controllable subsets (110, 112) of a distributable system trading book (118) may be selectively provided to trading keystations (24) in the matching system from the host computer (20) or central system for dynamically controllably masking the available trading market. The system comprises the host computer (20) for maintaining a host book data base (118) comprising all of the active bids and offers in the system by trading instrument, a transaction originating keystation (24a) at a client site (26) for providing a bid on a given trading instrument to the system for providing a potential matching transaction, a counterparty keystation (24b) for providing an offer on the given trading instrument involved in the potential matching transaction, and a network (22) for interconnecting the host computer (20), the transaction originating keystation (24a) and the counterparty keystation (24b) in the system for enabling data communication therebetween. Both the transaction originating keystation (24a) and the counterparty keystation (24b) each have an associated local data base keystation book (110, 112) comprising a subset of the host book (118). The content of each of the keystation books (110, 112) has an associated display depth range which is dynamically controllable by the host computer (20) and is dynamically updatable by transaction update broadcast messages (132) received from the host computer (20) through the network (22) which is preferably transparent to the transactions communicated.

57 Claims, 18 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 13

WEST

 Generate Collection

L30: Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

Dec 31, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5077665 A
TITLE: Distributed matching system

DEPR:

In this regard, in order to understand the distributed book structure of the present invention, it should be understood that a book as used herein is the repository for bids/offer information on a particular trading instrument. Depending where that book is maintained, the sort of information that goes into it is going to be different so that the repository for bid/offer information on a given financial instrument, such as Japanese Yen, in the host 20 contains things like individual bids and offers, their identities, the clearing information and all of that maintained in strict price/time priority; whereas the book on Japanese Yen maintained at the client site 26 preferably contains some summary information about the total quantity bid and offered at a particular price, and does not contain all bids and offers, it only contains the ones that are appropriate.

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 8 of 9

File: USPT

Nov 18, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5689652

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5689652 A

TITLE: Crossing network utilizing optimal mutual satisfaction density profile

DATE-ISSUED: November 18, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Lupien; William A.	Hesperus	CO	N/A	N/A
Rickard; John Terrell	Durango	CO	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37

ABSTRACT:

A crossing network that matches buy and sell orders based upon a satisfaction and quantity profile is disclosed. The crossing network includes a number of trader terminals that can be used for entering orders. The orders are entered in the form of a satisfaction density profile that represents a degree of satisfaction to trade a particular instrument at various (price, quantity) combinations. Typically, each order is either a buy order or a sell order. The trader terminals are coupled to a matching controller computer. The matching controller computer can receive as input the satisfaction density profiles entered at each one of the trading terminals. The matching controller computer matches orders (as represented by each trader's satisfaction density profile) so that each trader is assured that the overall outcome of the process (in terms of average price and size of fill) has maximized the mutual satisfaction of all traders. Typically, the matching process is anonymous. The matching process can be continuous or performed on a batch basis.

19 Claims, 16 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 16

WEST

 Generate Collection

L28: Entry 8 of 9

File: USPT

Nov 18, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5689652

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5689652 A

TITLE: Crossing network utilizing optimal mutual satisfaction density profile

DATE-ISSUED: November 18, 1997

US-CL-CURRENT: 205/37APPL-NO: 8/ 430212DATE FILED: April 27, 1995

WEST Generate Collection

L28: Entry 8 of 9

File: USPT

Nov 18, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5689652 A

TITLE: Crossing network utilizing optimal mutual satisfaction density profile

BSPR:

Each of the above approaches is a batch process that relies upon ad hoc rules of competition among a relatively small set of discrete orders as being the means of arbitrating the crossing network participants' buy/sell entries. In the real world of trading, orders to buy or sell can enter the market at any time, and discrete orders in a crossing network often represent only an approximate and partial expression of the order fill that would satisfy the trader. For institutional traders in particular, an individual order seldom represents the full desired fill size, and the trader must then employ multiple orders at different prices (and generally in different markets) to achieve his ultimate fill.

DEPR:

As will be appreciated, the entry of buy/sell profiles can be facilitated by a combination of a user-friendly graphical interface and user-tailorable templates. Those illustrated above are merely examples of the types of interfaces that could be used to enter satisfaction density values. In an alternative embodiment, the GUI would provide a set of tools for quickly entering buy/sell profile "peg point" values at selected price/size grid coordinates, along with an arbitrarily drawn boundary outside of which the profile values would be set to zero at all grid points. The CMC 2 would then calculate a two-dimensional (or multi-dimensional) profile that exactly matches the specified points and interpolates between these values to compute all other grid values. This interpolation can be accomplished by a number of mathematical algorithms, including but not limited to triangular tessellations, spline functions, and surface and/or contour plotting programs. The GUI would also include the ability to "morph" a surface profile created in this manner, using mouse hook-and-drag type operations or other similar methods, so that the profile can be altered by the user as desired to achieve a final configuration.

WEST **Generate Collection**

L30: Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

Oct 25, 1983

US-PAT-NO: 4412287

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4412287 A

TITLE: Automated stock exchange

DATE-ISSUED: October 25, 1983

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Braddock, III; Walter D.	Springfield	IL	62707	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 205/37

ABSTRACT:

An automated stock exchange in which a computer matches buy and sell orders for a plurality of stocks. An open board simultaneous trading environment is simulated through two stages. The first stage is an order accumulation period which is continuously in operation except for one stock in the second stage. The second stage is an extremely rapid sequential call through. All orders for a given stock are available to customers during the first stage. During the second stage market orders are matched with market orders, then market orders are traded against limit orders as the trading price changes within controlled ranges. The system will also process stop orders, and other specialized transactions.

1 Claims, 6 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 5

WEST

 Generate Collection

L30: Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

Oct 25, 1983

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4412287 A
TITLE: Automated stock exchange

DEPR:

This example shows how the system matches a market buy order with a limit order and develops a new market price. It also shows how a single order on one side of the market may be matched with several orders at different prices.

DEPR:

If there is no difference between the initial market price and the current market price a test is made to determine if trades have been executed. The switch which gives the system this information is the index PD. PD is originally set to +1 in EXECUTE if trades have taken place. If trades have taken place the initial price for the next cycle is set to the final price for this cycle and control returns to MAIN.

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L28: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

Nov 10, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5835896

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5835896 A

TITLE: Method and system for processing and transmitting electronic auction
information

DATE-ISSUED: November 10, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Fisher; Alan S.	Fremont	CA	N/A	N/A
Kaplan; Samuel Jerrold	Hillsborough	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/32; 705/27

ABSTRACT:

A system and method for conducting a multi-person, interactive auction, in a variety of formats, without using a human auctioneer to conduct the auction. The system is preferably implemented in software. The system allows a group of bidders to interactively place bids over a computer or communications network. Those bids are recorded by the system and the bidders are updated with the current auction status information. When appropriate, the system closes the auction from further bidding and notifies the winning bidders and losers as to the auction outcome.

4 Claims, 14 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 12

WEST Generate Collection

L28: Entry 5 of 9

File: USPT

Nov 10, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5835896

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5835896 A

TITLE: Method and system for processing and transmitting electronic auction
information

DATE-ISSUED: November 10, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37, 705/27

APPL-NO: 8/ 623654

DATE FILED: March 29, 1996

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 5 of 9

File: USPT

Nov 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5835896 A

TITLE: Method and system for processing and transmitting electronic auction information

DEPR:

One skilled in the art to which the present invention pertains will further recognize that a variety of different auction formats may be implemented using the basic technique described above. The simplest is the "Standard Auction" format, whereby the electronic auction system awards the merchandise to the top bidder or bidders in accordance with their bids once bidding has stopped. Using this format, if there is a plurality of a specific item, the system awards the merchandise to the top bidders. Bidders may bid on more than one unit, and different successful bidders will, in general, pay different prices for an item.

DEPR:

The electronic auction system of the present invention also includes a "Progressive Auction" format, wherein the electronic auction system awards the merchandise to the top bidders based on price bid. As with the Dutch Auction format, the highest price bids are awarded the merchandise up to the quantity available of the item being auctioned. However, unlike the Dutch Auction format, the system awards the merchandise to the successful bidders at different prices depending on the quantity bid. In a preferred embodiment, a successful bidder for a single unit of an item is awarded the item at the price of the lowest successful bid for a single unit of the item. A successful bidder for a higher quantity of the same item is awarded the item at the price of the lowest successful bid at that quantity or any lower quantity. For example, a successful bidder for a quantity of five would pay the lowest price for any successful bid for quantity one through five of the item. The price paid for a given quantity is termed the "MinWin" price for that quantity. The Progressive Auction format ensures that successful bidders for a quantity of an item pay the lowest price paid by any other successful bidder at that quantity level or below. Use of this format leads to lower prices for those who successfully bid on larger quantities of an item, provides an impetus for volume buying, and therefore leads to greater sales volume.

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 7 of 9

File: USPT

Sep 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5802502

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5802502 A

TITLE: System for selective communication connection based on transaction pricing signals

DATE-ISSUED: September 1, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gell; Michael Anthony	Suffolk	N/A	N/A	GB2
Manning; Michael Robert Wistow	Suffolk	N/A	N/A	GB2
Martin; Jose-Luis	Suffolk	N/A	N/A	GB2 Fernandez-Villacanas

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 379/114, 705/34

ABSTRACT:

A communications network in which user equipment is provided with a selecting device which communicates with a pricing device in service provider equipment. When communications or other services are required, the selection circuit polls a plurality of service providers, and the pricing circuit of each service provider generates a price signal indicating the level of price for its services. The selection circuit then selects a service provider, based on price (and also other factors such as quality of service).

43 Claims, 23 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 11

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 7 of 9

File: USPT

Sep 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5802502

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5802502 A

TITLE: System for selective communication connection based on transaction pricing signals

DATE-ISSUED: September 1, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 205/37, 379/114, 205/34

APPL-NO: 8/ 233631

DATE FILED: April 26, 1994

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
GB	9310663	May 24, 1993
EP	94301266	February 23, 1994

WEST

 Generate Collection

L28: Entry 7 of 9

File: USPT

Sep 1, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5802502 A

TITLE: System for selective communication connection based on transaction pricing signals

BSPR:

At present, different telecommunications suppliers provide services at different prices, which may be calculated on different bases. Many service suppliers charge on the basis of time used, but different rates may be used in different time bands, and over different distance bands (e.g. local, long distance or international). The time and distance bands employed by different suppliers may differ, and additionally, different suppliers may offer features such as discounts for bulk usage, subscriptions, or lower prices at times of low network usage.

BSPR:

All of this makes it difficult, time consuming and expensive for a user of telecommunications services to make an informed decision based on price, and hinders the extent to which competition can regulate pricing within the market for telecommunications services. In general, users tend to form long term contracts with particular telecommunications service providers, and the service providers set prices relatively infrequently, in advance of each such long term contract. The overall level of prices (determined, for example, by reference to a basket of different services) may be moderated by some Government regulatory agency.

BSPR:

In fact, the invention may also be applied within a single telecommunications network where multiple routes between points of the network are available; each exchange or switching centre in the network, and the links between, can effectively act as a cost centre and when there is the option of switching a message through to several different exchanges or switching centres, each may issue a price signal, the message being switched on the route offering the lowest price. The same principle can also extend, for example, to other communications network elements (e.g. databases). Thus, the network can be effectively "self-organising", allocating its resources in accordance with market principles (subject to macro economic, regulatory or other constraints).

DEPR:

Referring to FIG. 5b, within each international operator network 2a-2c, the pricing device processor 24 is arranged to note the reception via the receive circuit 29b, of a tender signal in a step 110, to frame a price in a step 111, and to output a corresponding price level signal via the transmitter circuit 29a in a step 120. In this embodiment, the price calculation step 111 occurs after reception of a tender signal, but in other embodiments it would be possible to calculate the price level less frequently or at different times and to store price level data in advance.

DEPR:

The processor 14 then selects the lowest adjusted price (i.e. price offered, adjusted in accordance with promised quality, and anticipated quality based on past performance). If prices are quoted in different currencies, then as well as taking into account currency conversion rates, the processor 14 may also need to take into account the volatility of the currency exchange rates concerned, and accordingly the store 18 or processor 14 may be linked to receive currency variation data from a financial information service provider.

DEPR:

The provision of at least programme data controlling the operation of the processor 514 on a personal card is advantageous in that it enables users to benefit from their experience of different service providers, by storing data on the price and quality of services obtained from providers and using this data in subsequent selection of service providers. Thus, one user who has developed a successful pricing algorithm may sell, hire or disseminate the algorithm on cards to others.

DEPR:

In the fourth embodiment, the invention is practised within a telecommunications network, to allow different paths for a message through the network to compete and hence permit the network to organise itself using price criteria.

DEPR:

In the above described embodiment, a central database (or locally distributed, updated copies thereof) is accessed by the different pricing stations 920 to hold price data. This has some advantages, in that the user equipment 900 need only access a single point rather than communicating with multiple suppliers as in the above embodiments. It also has the advantage that price details may be kept more confidential from other suppliers, by providing that the database station 905 is operated by an independent party (for example a regulatory authority).

DEPR:

Rather than providing a selection circuit 912 in the customer equipment 900, it would be possible to provide instead a selection circuit 912 in the database station 905, which would then make a recommendation to the customer station as to the cheapest or best value currently available, rather than supplying all stored price information relating to different suppliers and enabling the customer equipment 900 to make the decision.

DEPR:

In this case, rather than providing a single selection circuit 912 proffering the same selection to all customer equipment 900, it would be possible for the database station 905 to store data enabling a different selection process to be performed for different users (for example, storing different predetermined constants in the price adjustment equation given in the first embodiment). The database station 905 is thus, in this case, acting somewhat as a "broker" impartially recommending one of a plurality of service providers.

DEPR: ..

The arrangement of providing a separate database storing price data from a plurality of different suppliers, thus effectively interrupting the direct communication between the selection device and the pricing device, is also applicable to the earlier embodiments in which telecommunications services are provided.

DEPR:

The resources offered in exchange for telecommunications services in this embodiment need not be limited to further telecommunication services; they could, instead, be amounts of payment in different currencies; options to procure telecommunication services at a certain price in future; or other types of assets such as shares.

WEST Generate Collection

L28: Entry 1 of 9

File: USPT

Oct 19, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5970479

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5970479 A

TITLE: Methods and apparatus relating to the formulation and trading of risk management contracts

DATE-ISSUED: October 19, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Shepherd; Ian K.	Toorak	N/A	N/A	AUX

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 705/4

ABSTRACT:

Methods and apparatus which deal with the management of risk relating to specified, yet unknown, future events are disclosed.

`Sponsor` stakeholders specify a particular product relating to an event or phenomenon for which there is a range of possible future outcomes.

`Ordering` stakeholders then offer contracts relating to the predetermined phenomenon and corresponding range of outcomes. The offered contracts specify an entitlement or (pay-off) at the future time of maturity for each outcome, and a consideration (or premium) payable, in exchange, to a `counter-party` stakeholder.

Independently of the offered contracts, the `counter-party` stakeholders input data as to their view of the likelihood of occurrence of each outcome in the predetermined range into the future, or specifically at the predetermined date of maturity.

Each offered contract is priced by calculating counter-party premiums from the registered data, and a match attempted by a comparison of the offered premium with the calculated premiums.

Matched contracts can be further traded until maturity, and at-maturity processing handles the exchange of entitlement as between the matched parties to the contract.

39 Claims, 70 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 101

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 1 of 9

File: USPT

Oct 19, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5970479

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5970479 A

TITLE: Methods and apparatus relating to the formulation and trading of risk management contracts

DATE-ISSUED: October 19, 1999

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 705/4

APPL-NO: 8/ 070136

DATE FILED: May 28, 1993

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
AU	PL 2677	May 29, 1992
AU	PL 3216	June 30, 1992

WEST

 Generate Collection

L28: Entry 1 of 9

File: USPT

Oct 19, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5970479 A

TITLE: Methods and apparatus relating to the formulation and trading of risk management contracts

BSPR:

It is important that the assessments as to future outcomes of events are made independently of any other party who could be a counter-party to a contract. The nature of the pricing and matching, therefore, is totally different to conventional negotiation or bidding as between parties.

DEPR:

The Contract Bid Price is calculated automatically by the application software in the following manner: The ordering party-specified desired contingent entitlement amounts, i.e. the "registered data", (covering the feasible product definition value range) are multiplied by the potential counterparty-specified component product prices (which will rarely add to "1" because each counterparty is endeavouring to `game` potential ordering parties in different ways) to yield the corresponding number of implied contingent entitlement amounts. When added together, these figures sum to (34.110), where the brackets signify a negative value. This figure represents an expected future counterparty-entitlement payout amount (as at the designated contract maturity date of 95.02.10.17.00.00). The present day value of this figure, calculated using the specified discount rate of 9.90% per annum, is 29.220. To this amount is added the potential counterparty's desired flat commission amount of 1.10%, yielding a contract Bid Price (in the consideration/entitlement denomination of the product, commercial bank-denominated Australian dollars) 29,540. No exchange rates are .. applicable in this case, because the ordering party, Denisons, is not seeking to deal in a consideration or entitlement denomination different to the denominations formally specified for the product. Demdata's parameters calculate that a consideration bid price of 29,540 will yield them a base margin on the contract of 3,180 (again denominated in commercial bank, Australian dollars).

DEPR:

This margin amount is calculated in the following manner: The ordering party-specified desired contingent entitlement amounts (covering the feasible product definition value range) are multiplied by the potential counterparty-specified assessed probabilities of occurrence to yield a corresponding number of net contingent entitlement valuation amounts. When added together, these sum to (30.770). This amount represents an expected future counterparty-entitlement loss-on-the contract (as at the designated contract maturity date of 95.02.10.17.00.00). The present value of this amount, calculated using the specified discount rate of 9.90% per annum, is 26,360. Thus, (ignoring for this example the margin Demdata may gain from using, in some manner, the consideration amount of 29,540 through to the time the contract expires, and various transaction fees) the margin Demdata can expect from entering into this contract with Denisons is their calculated present-value indifference price of 29,540 less their calculated present-value expected loss on the contract of 26,360 (or 3,180).

DEPR:

Blocks 1300 to 1370 in FIG. 12 provide an explanation of block 1240. The first step is to narrow down a group of counterparties prepared to at least deal with the ordering party. This is described as obtaining the available counterparty short list. First the counterparty short list is wiped (block 1300). Next, the order data fields BID (ordering part identification) and PID

(product identification) are used to search the PDEAL LIST master file (block 1320) for all counterparties prepared to consider dealing with the ordering party in the specified product. Any stakeholders who have set a MANUAL or ANON flag are also loaded. For each counterparty selected, SID is set to the corresponding identification. Test 1330 commences a loop which allows every counterparty available to be dealt with in turn. For any currently selected counterparty (with identification set in SID), the data flow proceeds to test 1365. Where the order data field OANON has been set by the ordering party and some stakeholder requires manual confirmation (MANUAL (SID)), the current potential counterparty is not included in the short list. Likewise if the ordering party set OMANUAL and some other stakeholder required anonymity (ANON (SID)). In both cases, data flow returns to test 1330. Otherwise, flow continues at block 1335. At this point, the system determines the applicable "defined circumstances" for the order. It uses the order data fields currently loaded and parameters set in the PSEL DC masterfile (block 1336) to determine this. At block 1340, pricing parameters including consideration/entitlement exchange rates (if applicable), commission rates, and discount rates are selected from the PSEL PRICE master file (block 1350). Using the "defined circumstances" identification (set in DCID) all potential counterparties can have different sets of pricing parameters specified based on any of the order data fields of each order. Test 1360 checks that all the necessary parameters have been found. It is possible that the counterparty, though prepared to deal with the ordering party, does not have a complete set of pricing parameters for the current order specifications. Such a counterparty is not included in the counterparty short list, and processing returns to test 1330. At block 1370, the counterparty is added to the counterparty short list by including the pricing details in the variables: PRICEFUNC(SID), CR(SID), DR(SID), C-C/EDXCHANG(SID), C-CXCHANG(SID), C-NCXCHANG(SID), E-C/EDEXCHANG(SID), E-CXCHANG(SID), E-NCXCHANG(SID), MANUAL(SID), and ANON(SID). Processing then returns to test 1330 where the next selected potential counterparty is dealt with. When all selected potential counterparties have been processed, program flow returns to block 1250. At this point a potential counterparty short list has been obtained.

DEPR:

Looking at the fifth step in the timeline (Order Specification Pricing) in conjunction with FIG. 61, it can be seen that Abrahams' specified pricing parameters, as set at 93.01.01.17.37.05.00 are used to price the Abbotts & Taylor order at 93.01.01.17.38.02.00. Abrahams' pricing parameters indicate that their appropriate Defined Circumstances ID for Abbotts & Taylor is 26 [1240]. As is shown, this ID in turn implies a Commission Rate of 1.25%, a Discount Rate of 10.00% per annum, a particular set of Component product prices and a particular set of Assessed Probabilities of Occurrence. In a similar process to that described for Example I, this results in a Contract Bid Price of 51,920 (denominated in commercial bank, Australian dollars), which Abrahams' parameters calculate will yield them a base margin on the contract of 4,580 (again denominated in commercial bank, Australian dollars) [1250].

DEPR:

Still, looking at the fifth stop in the timeline, in conjunction with FIG. 62, it can be seen that Carpenters Inc specified pricing parameters, as set at 93.01.01.17.37.06.00, are also used to price the Abbotts & Taylor order at 93.01.01.17.38.02.00. Carpenters Inc's pricing parameters indicate that their appropriate Defined Circumstances ID for Abbotts & Taylor is 17 [1240]. As is shown, this ID in turn implies a Commission Rate of 1.30%, a Discount Rate of 9.80% per annum, a particular set of Component product prices and a particular set of Assessed Probabilities of Occurrence. This results in a Contract Bid Price of 53,050 (denominated in commercial bank, Australian dollars), which Carpenters Inc's parameters calculate will yield them a base margin on the contract of 5,610 (again denominated in commercial bank, Australian dollars) [1250].

DEPR:

The minimum required percentage profit margin required by a Potential Counterparty above the "breakeven" bid price for an Ordering party purchase order.

DEPR:

The above-described indicator of certain defined attributes of an as-yet-unknown product order (termed, defined circumstances) may reflect any combination of the multiple characteristics of an order (irrespective of the ordering party concerned), including: the multiple attributes of the contingent claims function sought; the ordering party's interest or otherwise in being granted credit by a counterparty; the ordering party's interest or otherwise in participating in the possible netting and collateralisation features of the APP; and the maximum (and possibly minimum) consideration amount the ordering party is prepared to pay for their defined product. The above-described base commission rate specifies the minimum required percentage profit margin required by the counterparty above their breakeven consideration bid price for a product order.

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 2 of 9

File: USPT

Mar 30, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5890138

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5890138 A

TITLE: Computer auction system

DATE-ISSUED: March 30, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Godin; Paul B.	Kettleby	N/A	N/A	CAX
Lymburner; Jeffrey	Etobicoke	N/A	N/A	CAX

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26; 705/1, 705/27, 705/37

ABSTRACT:

An auction system is disclosed which allows users to participate using their own computers suitably connected to the auction system. Preferably, this connection uses INTERNET. The invention involves a method and system for providing rapid feedback of a reverse auction process and removes the user from the process once an indication to purchase has been received. Rapid feedback in combination with security of information is achieved with the method and auction system.

5 Claims, 12 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 12

WEST

 Generate Collection

L28: Entry 2 of 9

File: USPT

Mar 30, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5890138

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5890138 A

TITLE: Computer auction system

DATE-ISSUED: March 30, 1999

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26; 705/1, 705/27, 705/37

APPL-NO: 8/ 703036DATE FILED: August 26, 1996

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 2 of 9

File: USPT

Mar 30, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5890138 A
TITLE: Computer auction system

BSPR:

The present invention is directed to a method of auctioning products on-line where participants use computer terminals to access a computer site and participate. The method comprises maintaining a computer database of product information, identifying different products to be auctioned, assigning to each product a designated time for the product to be auctioned, promoting the product and the designated time of the auction prior to the auction to increase awareness of the product, carrying out an auction at the designated time by setting a fixed time period for completing the auction, displaying a current price for the product and decreasing the price of the product as the time remaining in the auction decreases, displaying the quantity of the product remaining to be auctioned and decreasing the quantity to reflect, during the auction process, instructions from purchasers of their desire to purchase the product as the instructions are received thereby providing dynamic feedback to potential purchasers during the auction, providing each potential purchaser with a designated actuation control for instructing the computer site of the decision to purchase the product at the current price at the time of receiving the instructions and registering potential purchasers and obtaining and recording financial data for automated payment of a purchased product.

DEPR:

Another feature of the auction system is the ability to track the price demand nature of the product. This provides valuable marketing information to the manufacturer. For example, in trying to determine the response at different prices, companies have to conduct various tests. In contrast with the auction system as shown a lot of information regarding price and demand is immediately known. The relationship between this type of purchasers and the average purchaser can then be applied to provide a conventional price demand curve for the particular product. It can readily be appreciated that the computer system provides the demand price curve.

WEST

End of Result Set

 [Generate Collection](#)

L30: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

May 25, 1971

US-PAT-NUM: 3581072

DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER: GS 3581072 A

TITLE: AUCTION MARKET COMPUTATION SYSTEM

DATE-ISSUED: May 25, 1971

INVENTOR INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Nymeyer; Frederick	Holland	IL	60473	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 235/61M, 340/825.3

ABSTRACT:

A special purpose digital computer matches orders and establishes market prices in an auction market for fungible goods. Priced orders to buy are arranged in descending order by price and priced orders to sell are arranged in ascending order by price within each price range, all orders are arranged in descending order by time of placement so that the older orders are uppermost. All compatibly priced orders are then matched starting with the highest priced order to buy and the lowest priced order to sell and proceeding sequentially until all compatibly priced pairs of orders have been matched. The prices accompanying the last pair of orders to be matched are then used to establish a trading price for all of the matched pairs and a new market price for future transactions. Unpriced or "at market" orders are assigned prices based upon the market price, unless the market price is substantially below the prices of all priced buy orders or substantially above the price of all priced sell orders, in which case the unpriced orders are not assigned prices until a new market price has been established.

23 Claims, 12 Drawing figures Number of Drawing Sheets: 7

WEST

End of Result Set

 Generate Collection

L30: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

May 25, 1971

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3581072 A
TITLE: AUCTION MARKET COMPUTATION SYSTEM

DEPR:

A slightly different arrangement to achieve essentially the same result, with respect to the entry of orders in the sequencer circuit 28 and 29, is to price the "at market" orders at the last sell price, in this instance \$18.00, and to utilize the code indication of "at market" orders in the operation of the comparator that establishes the sequence of recording. Thus, the buy orders may be entered at the last price of \$18.00 for a sales transaction in the PDQ stock, but the comparator 53 may be utilized, with one or more additional stages, to identify the difference between the market orders at \$18.00 and specific orders at the same price. This is done because the placing of these orders "at market" clearly indicates the willingness to pay at least a minimum increment of additional price over the last closing price.

DEPR:

It is not essential that the means employed to inhibit transfer of "at market" orders to the sequencer circuits 28 and 29, in this instance the market comparator 39, program control 37 and price gate 19, be rigidly tied to the closing price in their operation. In a slowly rising or slowly falling market, it may well serve to stabilize the market if some margin is allowed in operation of this inhibiting circuitry. Thus, it is a relatively simple matter to construct comparator 39 to compare the buy orders with a price incrementally lower than the actual closing price and to compare sell orders with a price incrementally higher. Taking an increment of \$0.25 with respect to the stock PDQ, in the examples above, the market comparator could permit use of "at market" orders for price determination in the presence of specific buy orders as high as \$17.75 and specific sell orders as low as \$18.25, without departure from the basic inventive concept. Indeed, a margin provision of this kind can have a salutary effect in stabilizing price fluctuations, providing the price increment is not excessive as compared with the selling price of the goods.

Analogs

DEPR:

The above discussion completely discloses the present invention, and fully describes how price computations are performed under varying market conditions. The incorporation of the present invention into a typical data processing system and the use of the resulting price computational system to match buy and sell orders in a stock exchange where 100 different stocks are traded is set forth below.

DEPR:

This comparison procedure is repeated until an incompatible pair is found, i.e., pair in which the price accompanying the sell order is higher than the price accompanying the buy order. When such an incompatible pair is encountered, all possible trades have been carried out. The price accompanying the lowest priced order to buy that was successfully traded is now adopted as the trading price for all of the compatible pairs. This price is found in 1-s complement form stored in the first of the two storage locations occupied by the lowest priced order to buy that was successfully traded. This price also becomes a new closing price, and is stored in the storage location number 1,101 within the closing price storage area 252 (FIG. 8A). If the new closing price is different from the prior closing price, the new closing price is placed in a special section of core storage where all market price changes are

recorded. (If the result of the market comparison tests had been "00," no change would be made in the former closing price or market price, as noted above). Storing a new closing price in the location 1,101 automatically sets bits 21 and 22 of the location 1,101 to "00," thus preparing the location 1,101 for the market comparison tests to be performed during the next order period.

DEPR:

The presence or absence of such an overflow bit can be ascertained by right-shifting the contents of the accumulator 13 bit positions, discarding the overflow, and then checking for the presence of a nonzero bit. This use of an overflow carry bit to indicate a change in sign is in accordance with the discussion on page 128 of the book by Richards, cited above. Richards indicates that an overflow or end around carry occurs when the sign of the balance changes. Note that "1" was not added to the accumulator, and also that an end-around carry is not used. Therefore, in accordance with the principles of complement arithmetic, the number in the accumulator after a price comparison test is actually one unit less than $2 \cdot 10^{13}$ plus the difference between the prices of the two orders. This means that no overflow carry bit appears when the two orders are identically priced. This is the desired result. The use of an arithmetic accumulator as a price comparator is a matter of convenience. If desired, a special price comparator including two shift registers and subtraction circuitry can be added to the system 100, just as a special market comparator 39 (FIG. 7) has been added to the system 100.

DEPR:

In the system 100 (FIG. 4), the price comparison and the lot storage sequence comparison tests are performed within the central processing unit 102 (FIG. 4). The market comparison test is performed within a separate market comparator 39 which is shown diagrammatically in FIG. 7. The comparator 39 is constructed to compare the price accompanying orders to buy with a price incrementally lower than the market price, and to compare the price accompanying orders to sell with a price incrementally higher than the market price. The comparator 39 includes a market price index register 300, a buy-sell price index register 302, a margin register 304, four 15-bit binary full adder circuits 306, 308, 310 and 312, two AND gates 314 and 316, and a NOT gate 318. The binary full adder circuits 306--312 can be similar to those described on pages 83--98 of the book by Richards, cited above. The two AND gates 314 and 316 can be identical with the AND circuit illustrated in FIG. 2-2 (b) on page 32 of the book by Richards. The NOT circuit can be a simple one transistor inverter circuit, similar to the inverter circuit shown in FIG. 11-10 of the book Computer Handbook by Huskey and Korn, published in 1962 by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. The index registers can contain 15 symmetrical transistor flip-flops similar to the flip-flop illustrated in FIG. 2A on page 161 of Electronics, Volume 29, Number 5, published in May of 1956 by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc. Each such flip-flop includes a normal output terminal, an inverted or 1's complement output terminal, and a set input terminal.

DEPR:

The margin register 304 has a thirteen terminal output 326 that represents a binary number called the margin number. As explained above, small price fluctuations can be stabilized by adding to or by subtracting from the market price a small margin number before performing the market comparison test. Each of the 13 terminals comprising the output 326 is connected either to a positive potential point or to a ground potential point within the margin register 304.

DEPR:

As soon as the above information is placed into the registers 300 and 302, the market comparison test is automatically performed. If the order is a priced order to sell, and if the selling price is greater than or equal to the market price minus the margin number, then a positive potential is applied to the set first bit terminal 378, and a "1" is placed into the first flip-flop within the market price index register 300. This "1" appears at terminal 1, normal output 322, market price index register 300. If the order is a priced order to buy, and if the market price plus the margin number is greater than or equal to the selling price, then a positive potential is applied to the set second bit terminal 380, and a "1" is placed into the second flip-flop within the

market price index register 300. This "1" appears at terminal 2, normal output 322, market price index register 300. The number occupying the market price index register 300 is now gated back into bit locations 32--35 of the storage location within the closing price storage area 252 (FIG. 8A) where the most recent closing price and the result of prior market comparison tests for the given stock are stored. This completes the market comparison test procedure.

DEPR:

When the order period comes to an end, the bit locations 21 of the storage location containing the market comparison tests result contains a "1" if and only if at least one order to sell stock at a price that is equal to or greater than the market price minus the margin number has been received. The bit location 22 of the same storage location contains a "1" if and only if at least one order to buy stock at a price that is less than or equal to the market price plus the margin has been received. When the trading period begins, the contents of these two bit locations can be used as explained above to determine whether or not the "at market" orders are to be placed into lot storage areas along with the priced orders, or whether they are to be stored separately.

DEPR:

If the contents of bit locations 21--35 of the first 36-bit order word in an order to trade a given stock are placed into the buy-sell price index register 302, as explained above, and if the contents of bit locations 21--35 of the storage location containing the most recent closing price or market price for the given stock are placed into the market price index register 300, a binary number equal in value to the market price appears at terminals 3--15, normal output 322, market price index register 300. The binary number is applied to terminals 3--15, second input 330, first adder 306. The margin number is already present at terminals 3--15, first input 328, first adder 306. The first adder 306 therefore generates a binary number equal to the sum of these two numbers, and applied this sum to terminals 1--15, output 332, first adder 306. The number appearing at the output 332 and applied to terminals 1--15, first input 348, third adder 310 is the sum of the market price for the given stock plus the margin number.

DEPR:

A binary number equal in value to the 1's complement of the market price of the given stock appears at terminals 3--15, one's complement output 324, of the market price index register 300. This binary number is applied to terminals 3--15, second input 340, second adder 308. Terminals 1--2, second input 340, second adder 308 are already positive, and fill out the remaining two bits of the 1's complement number applied to the second input 340. Carry input 344, second adder 308 is positive, and this adds "1" to the sum appearing at output 342, second adder 308. The margin number is already present at terminals 3--15, first input 338, second adder 308. The second adder 308 therefore generates a binary number equal to the sum of the two input numbers, plus "1" due to the positive potential at the carry input terminal 344. In accordance with the principles of complement arithmetic, this sum is equal numerically to the 2's complement of the market price minus the margin number. The number appearing at the output 342 and applies to terminals 1--15, first input 382, fourth adder 312, is this sum.

DEPR:

If the order being tested is a priced order to sell, the price accompanying the order, which occupies bit locations 23--35 of the first 36-bit order word (see the word 220 in FIG. 6), is present in the form of a binary number appearing at terminals 3--15, output 320, buy-sell price index register 302. This binary number is applied to terminals 3--15, second input 384, fourth adder 312. As explained above, a binary number equal to the 2's complement of the market price minus the margin number is present at terminals 1--15, first input 382, fourth adder 312. The fourth adder 312 therefore generates a binary number equal the sum of the two input numbers. In accordance with the principles of complement arithmetic, this sum is equal to the price accompanying the order, minus the market price, plus the margin number, plus 2.sup.15. If the price accompanying the order is less than the market price minus the margin number, then this sum is less than 2.sup.15 and there is no carry output. The carry output terminal 398 is a ground potential. If the price accompanying the order is equal to or greater than the market price

minus the margin number, then this sum is equal to or greater than 2.sup.15 and an overflow carry output occurs. The carry output terminal 398 is a positive potential. The potential appearing at the carry output terminal 398 therefore represents the result of the market comparison test for a priced order to sell.

DEPR:

If the order being tested is a priced order to buy, the 1's complement of the price accompanying the order, which occupies bit locations 23--35 of the first 36-bit order word (see the word 220 in FIG. 6) is present in the form of a 1's complement binary number appearing at terminal 3--15, output 320, buy-sell price index register 302. This 1's complement binary number is applied to terminals 3--15, second input 350, third adder 310. Terminals 1--2, second input 350, third adder 310 are already positive, and fill out the remaining two bits of the 1's complement number applied to the second input 350. Carry input 356, third adder 310 is positive, and this adds "1" to the sum appearing at the output of the third adder 310. As explained above, a binary number equal to the sum of the market price plus the margin number is present at terminals 1--15, first input 348, third adder 310. The third adder 310 therefore generates a binary number equal to the sum of the two input numbers, plus "1" due to the positive potential at the carry input, terminal 356. In accordance with the principles of complement arithmetic, this sum is equal numerically to the market price, plus the margin number, minus the price accompanying the order, plus 2.sup.15. If the price accompanying the order is greater than the market price plus the margin number, then this sum is less than 2.sup.15 and there is no overflow carry output. The carry output terminal 354 is at a positive potential. The potential appearing at the carry output terminal 354 therefore represents the result of the market comparison test for a priced order to buy.

DEPR:

The binary number appearing at terminal 2, output 320, buy-sell price index register 302 determines which of the above-mentioned tests results is stored in the first two flip-flops within the market price index register 300. If the order under test is an order to buy, a "1" appears at terminal 2, output 320, buy-sell index register 302. This "1" appears because all orders to buy contain a "1" in bit location 22 within the first order word, as shown in FIG. 6, and because the contents of this bit location are placed into the second flip-flop within the buy-sell index register 302 (FIG. 7), as explained above. This "1" is applied to input 376, second AND gate 316 (FIG. 7), enabling the second AND gate 316, and effectively connecting the remaining input 374, second AND gate 316 to the output 379, second AND gate 316. When this happens, the potential at the carry output terminal 354, third adder 310 is directly applied to the set second bit terminal 380. This "1" is also converted to a "0" by the NOT gate 318 and is applied to input 370, first AND gate 314. The first AND gate 314 is disabled by this potential, and the set first bit terminal 378 remains at ground potential regardless of the potential at carry output terminal 398, fourth adder 312. In this manner, the order to buy test results are conveyed from the carry output terminal 354, third adder 310, to the second flip-flop within the market price index register 300, and a "1" is placed in this location whenever a priced order to buy is tested and found to have a price that is lower than or equal to the market price plus the margin number.

DEPR:

If the order under test is an order to sell, a "0" appears at terminal 2, output 320, buy-sell index register 302. This "0" appears because all orders to sell contain a "0" in bit location 22 within the first order word, as shown in FIG. 6, and because the contents of this bit location are placed into the second flip-flop within the buy-sell index register 302 (FIG. 7), as explained above. This "0" is applied to input 376, second AND gate 316 (FIG. 7), disabling the second AND gate 316, and causing the set second bit terminal 380 to remain at ground potential regardless of the potential at carry output terminal 354, third adder 310. This "0" also converted to a "1" by the NOT gate 318 and is applied to input 370, first AND gate 314, enabling the first AND gate 314 and effectively connecting the remaining input 372, first AND gate 314, to the output 377, first AND gate 314. When this happens, the potential at the carry output terminal 398, fourth adder 312 is directly applied to the set first bit terminal 378. In this manner, the order to sell

test results are conveyed from the carry output terminal 398, fourth adder 312 to the first flip-flop within the market price index register 300, and a "1" is placed in this location whenever a priced order to sell is tested and found to have a price that is greater than or equal to the market price minus the margin number.

DEPR:

While preferred embodiments of the invention as applied to price computation in a stock market situation have been shown, it is to be understood that the invention as defined in the appended claims also is applicable to other types of market situations, and that different embodiments of the present invention will usually be required to satisfy the special requirements of such other market situations. It is also to be understood that various modifications and changes may be made in the embodiments shown without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

CLPR:

10. A computation system for establishing prices for a plurality of different kinds of fungible goods, in an auction market, comprising:

CLPR:

16. A computation system for establishing prices for a plurality of different kinds of fungible goods, in an auction market, comprising:

CLPR:

17. A computation system for establishing prices for a plurality of different kinds of fungible goods, in an auction market, comprising:

CLPR:

23. A method as in claim 22 in which the test of whether the market price is substantially below or above the prices of priced buy or sell orders is carried out by the data processor comparison means comparing the market price plus a margin number to the prices of all priced buy orders, and comparing the market price minus a margin number to the prices of all priced sell orders.

WEST

Generate Collection

L28: Entry 3 of 9

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5845265

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5845265 A

TITLE: Consignment nodes

DATE-ISSUED: December 1, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Woolston; Thomas G.	Arlington	VA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 705/27

ABSTRACT:

A method and apparatus for creating a computerized market for used and collectible goods by use of a plurality of low cost posting terminals and a market maker computer in a legal framework that establishes a bailee relationship and consignment contract with a purchaser of a good at the market maker computer that allows the purchaser to change the price of the good once the purchaser has purchased the good thereby to allow the purchaser to speculate on the price of collectibles in an electronic market for used goods while assuring the safe and trusted physical possession of a good with a vetted bailee.

29 Claims, 13 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 13

WEST

 Generate Collection

L28: Entry 3 of 9

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5845265

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5845265 A

TITLE: Consignment nodes

DATE-ISSUED: December 1, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 705/27

APPL-NO: 8/ [REDACTED] 704

DATE FILED: November 7, 1995

PARENT-CASE:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION This application is a continuation in part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/427,820 filed Apr. 26, 1995, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The present invention relates to used and collectible goods offered for sale by an electronic network of consignment stores. More specifically, the present invention may be an electronic "market maker" for collectable and used goods, a means for electronic "presentment" of goods for sale, and an electronic agent to search the network for hard to find goods. In a second embodiment to the present invention, a low cost posting terminal allows the virtual presentment of goods to market and establishes a two tiered market of retail and wholesale sales.

WEST

 Generate Collection

L28: Entry 3 of 9

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5845265 A
TITLE: Consignment nodes

DEPR:

FIG. 4 shows the logical block flow diagram of the processes the consignment node may take to execute an auction. It is understood that the consignment node user may manually invoke the auction process, or may schedule the consignment node to execute the auction process. The auction process begins by initializing 250 the data structures, records, queues and the like to conduct the auction process. The connection between the auction process and auction participants is discussed below. The auction process gets the first item to be auctioned 252 from the database of goods to be auctioned 254. The consignment node then calculates the opening bid 256 by a predetermined formula such as 50% of the reserve or general solicitation of an opening bid is posted to the auction participants 258. The consignment node auction mode then scans the participants for a higher bids 262. If a higher bid is found the new bid is posted 264. It is understood that the steps of checking for bids 260 determines if the bid is higher 262 and posting the new higher bid 264 is repeated until no higher bids are received. After the typical auction closing of going once . . . twice . . . three times the auction is closed 266. The consignment node auction program then compares the highest bid received with the good's reserve price 268 to determine whether to transact the sale. If the highest bid is greater than the reserve price the consignment node auction process posts sold! for xxx amount to the auction participants and calls the transfer ownership subroutine 270, discussed further below, and transfers the ownership of the good. If the highest bid is less than the reserve price the consignment node auction process announces no sale! 272 to the auction participants. The auction process then proceeds 274 to get the next good to be auctioned 278. The consignment node auction process is then repeated until all the goods to be auctioned have been run through 278. The consignment node auction may then close and terminate the participant sessions 280. It is understood that the transfer ownership 270 sub-routine may require time to clear the transaction and, therefore, may be best implement as a spawned child process to the auction process. This will keep the consignment node auction executing at an exciting and fast pace for the participants. The consignment node auction process itself may execute in several instances to provide simultaneous auctions on a consignment node. Thus a consignment node may conduct several simultaneous auctions on several virtual runways. It is understood that in the auction mode the consignment node and the participant interface software may communicate using a protocol that allows the consignment node auction driver to "point to" locations stored in the participant interface software, to cause the participant interface software to generate the sound of a auctioneers voice on the sound blaster, or equivalent board. Thus, the present invention uses pre-stored sound samples of different auction prices and auctioneer "string" along aural calls inside the participant interface software, and allows the generation of said pre-stored sound bites to be invoked by the consignment node driver through the said special protocol. This method greatly reduces the bandwidth necessary for a consignment node to support the generation of exciting auctioneers calls at a plurality of participant terminals. It is understood that the generation of an audio bit stream from the consignment node to the participant terminals is also with the scope of the present invention.

motivation

DEPR:

The posting terminal 700 user enters descriptions such as the name of the item, the sale price of the item, and a brief description of the item and the like to compose a record. It is understood that a posting terminal user may

enter a retail price and a wholesale price. The retail price may then be displayed to participants 900. Other retail participants 902 may receive the wholesale price. It is understood that this two-tiered pricing scheme may be used to network retail store owners to provide additional incentives for the retail participants to use the network to locate goods and generate sales at the retail point of sale. For example, a retailer may charge the retail price for goods to store customers, while obtaining the benefits, e.g. the profit margin of wholesale or discounted pricing for goods. It is understood that the restricted fields are coordinated with the structure of the For-Sale database 814 to guide a posting terminal 700 user in the proper selection of a market category and subcategory of the posting of a good. Categories may include jewelry, rugs and tapestry, tools, quilts, furniture, art deco, books, pens, coins, stamps and costumes and clothing. Subcategories may include painting and drawings, sculpture, vintage clothing, costumes, shoes, bags, hats, wedding gowns, furs, rug types and the like to structure the database. The user may also select from a list box what category and sub-category from restricted fields in which to post a good. Referring back to FIG. 12, the user may store a composed record on the storage device 710. The record maker routine may also contain a command button 706 to immediately post the record 708. It is understood that the user may designate a time at which the posting terminal 700 may automatically contact the market maker computer 800 and post the selected goods. The post request 716 module may allow a user to select records from storage unit 710 or as in the case where the user selected the immediate post command 708, the post module 712 may accept a record as an input. The ability of the posting terminal 700 to store and select records for posting asynchronously from when a record is created allows a user to compose records when the posting terminal is isolated from communication with a market maker computer 800. The post module 712 may invoke the post request module 716 to post the designated records on the market and make a virtual presentation of a good. Rules and procedures may be imposed on the posting terminal 700 user through licensing and franchise agreements. Such rules may include the requirement that all goods posted must be in the physical and legal possession of the posting terminal franchisee or licensee, that legal possession of a good may be obtained by lawful ownership or through a franchise approved bailment or consignment contract. It is understood that these rules and legal frame work may be imposed to allow the posted record to convey a legal title to a good such that the ownership designated in the record grants lawful ownership to the good designated by the record. The post request module 716 may use a communication package and protocols to transfer the records to the market maker computer 800. Communication libraries are packaged and are commercially available from WCSC 2740 S. Dairy Ashfor, Suite 188, Houston Tex. 77077 and from Marshallsoft Computing, Inc. at P.O. Box 4543 Huntsville, Ala. 35815. The communication protocols such as FTP and KERMIT may be enhanced by using known encryption and authentication techniques to provide an ultra-secure posting interface. The posting record may also include a header that identifies a store identification, user identification, passwords and the like to allow the market maker computer 800 to verify authenticity, approve authorization and track usage of the posting terminal 700 by a particular posting terminal 700 and posting terminal user.

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 4 of 9

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5845266

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5845266 A

A
TITLE: Crossing network utilizing satisfaction density profile with price discovery features

DATE-ISSUED: December 1, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Lupien; William A.	Hesperus	CO	N/A	N/A
Rickard; John T.	Durango	CO	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 205/37; 205/35, 205/36

ABSTRACT:

A crossing network that matches buy and sell orders based upon a satisfaction and quantity profile includes a number of trader terminals that can be used for entering orders. The orders are entered in the form of a satisfaction density profile that represents a degree of satisfaction to trade a particular instrument at various (price, quantity) combinations. Typically, each order is either a buy order or a sell order. The trader terminals are coupled to a matching controller computer. The matching controller computer can receive as input the satisfaction density profiles entered at each one of the trading terminals. The matching controller computer matches orders (as represented by each trader's satisfaction density profile) so that each trader is assured that the overall outcome of the process (in terms of average price and size of fill) has maximized the mutual satisfaction of all traders. Typically, the matching process is anonymous. The matching process can be continuous or a batch process, or a hybrid of the two. Unmatched satisfaction density profiles can be used to provide spread and pricing information. Factors other than price and quantity also may be used to determine the degree of satisfaction. Optionally, priority may be given to certain profiles in the matching process to accommodate stock exchange rules, for example, requiring that priority be given to orders exhibiting the best price, regardless of size or any other consideration.

16 Claims, 17 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 17

WEST **Generate Collection**

L28: Entry 4 of 9

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5845266

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5845266 A

TITLE: Crossing network utilizing satisfaction density profile with price discovery features

DATE-ISSUED: December 1, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 705/35, 705/36

APPL-NO: 8/ 571328

DATE FILED: December 12, 1995

WEST **Generate Collection**

A L28: Entry 4 of 9

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5845266 A
TITLE: Crossing network utilizing satisfaction density profile with price discovery features

BSPR:

In the real world of trading, orders to buy or sell can enter the market at any time, and discrete orders often represent only an approximate and partial expression of the order fill that would satisfy the trader. For institutional traders in particular, an individual order seldom represents the full desired fill size, and the trader must then employ multiple orders at different prices (and generally in different markets) to achieve his ultimate fill.

DEPR:

As will be appreciated, the entry of buy/sell profiles can be facilitated by a combination of a user-friendly graphical interface and user-tailorable templates. Those illustrated above are merely examples of the types of interfaces that could be used to enter satisfaction density values. In an alternative embodiment, the GUI would provide a set of tools for quickly entering buy/sell profile "peg point" values at selected price/size grid coordinates, along with an arbitrarily drawn boundary outside of which the profile values would be set to zero at all grid points. The CMC 2 would then calculate a two-dimensional (or multi-dimensional) profile that exactly matches the specified points and interpolates between these values to compute all other grid values. This interpolation can be accomplished by a number of mathematical algorithms, including but not limited to triangular tessellations, spline functions, and surface and/or contour plotting programs. The GUI would also include the ability to "morph" a surface profile created in this manner, using mouse hook-and-drag type operations or other similar methods, so that the profile can be altered by the user as desired to achieve a final configuration.

DEPR:

The multi-price call allows for different prices, so priority is determined by mutual satisfaction, as in the basic algorithm discussed above. Alternatively, one may employ the continuous market sweep algorithm described above as an additional sub-procedure on the basic algorithm.

DEPV:

3a. For the highest mutual satisfaction value, allocate repeated trades to the corresponding buyer and seller in increments of the corresponding size coordinate until one or the other participants' maximum size limit would be exceeded. Then proceed to the next highest mutual satisfaction value (which may represent a different buyer/seller pair and/or a different price/size coordinate) and repeat this procedure until no feasible matches remain.

? s auction and ((margin? or boundary or differen? or edge or (high? (2n) limit?) (s)

Your SELECT statement is:

s auction and ((margin? or boundary or differen? or edge or (high? (2n) limit?) (s) price?))

Items	File
90	7: Social SciSearch(R)_1972-2000/Aug W1
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4991	15: ABI/Inform(R)_1971-2000/Aug 17
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2	54: FOODLINE(R): Market Data_1972-2000/Jun 22
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118	149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2000/Aug W1
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4	248: PIRA_1975-2000Sep W2
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135	257: API EnCompass(TM):News_1975-2000/Aug 16
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31	261: UPI News_1999-2000/Aug 17
805	262: CBCA Fulltext_1982-2000/Aug
49	264: DIALOG Defense Newsletters_1989-2000/Aug 16
302	267: Finance & Banking Newsletters_2000/Aug 16

383 268: Banking Information Source_1981-2000/Aug W1
2 269: Materials Bus. (TM)_1985-2000/Sep
1014 275: Gale Group Computer DB(TM)_1983-2000/Aug 17
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15 319: Chem Bus NewsBase_1984-2000/Aug 17
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155 397: Las Vegas Review-Journal_1997-2000/Aug 17
460 427: Fort Worth Star-Telegram_1993-2000/Aug 11
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1 441: ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS_2000/Apr W4
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1 468: Public Opinion_1940-2000/Aug W2
58 471: New York Times Fulltext-90 Day_2000/Aug 17
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177 477: Irish Times_1999-2000/Aug 17
13 481: DELPHES EUR BUS_80-1999/DEC W3
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3310 484: Periodical Abstracts Plustext_1986-2000/Aug W2
1006 485: Accounting and Tax Database_1971-2000/Aug W1
398 486: Press-Telegram_1992- 2000/Aug 16
89 487: Columbus Ledger-Enquirer_1994-2000/Jul 26
50 488: Duluth News-Tribune_1995-2000/Aug 04
154 489: The News-Sentinel_1991-2000/Aug 16
94 490: Tallahassee Democrat_1993- 2000/Aug 16
41 491: CanCorp Canadian Financials_2000/Aug W1
1356 492: Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz_1986-2000/Aug 06
1240 494: St LouisPost-Dispatch_1988-2000/Aug 17
673 496: The Sacramento Bee_1988-1999/Jan 10
788 497: (Ft.Lauderdale)Sun-Sentinel_1988-2000/Aug 17
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4 500: Extel Intl Financ Cards_1985-1999/Jun W4
10 501: EXTEL INTL NEWS CARDS_1989-1999/Jun W4
2 505: Asian Co. Profiles_2000/Jul
2 508: Fuji-Keizai Market Research_1996-1997/Jul

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2 514: DIALOG Investment Res. Index_1995-2000/Aug 16
2 515: D&B-Dun's Elec. Bus. Dir. (TM)_2000/01
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3606 636: Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2000/Aug 17
352 637: Journal of Commerce 1986-2000/Aug 17
1257 638: Newsday/New York Newsday 1987-2000/Aug 16
554 639: The Houston Post 1988-1995/Apr 18
814 640: San Francisco Chronicle 1988-2000/Aug 17
713 641: Denver Rky Mtn News Jun 1989-2000/Aug 13

Examined 250 files

950 642: The Charlotte Observer 1988-2000/Aug 16
177 643: Grand Forks Herald 1995-2000/Aug 16
187 644: (Boulder) Daily Camera 1995-2000/May 30
597 645: Contra Costa Papers 1995- 2000/Aug 16
24 646: Consumer Reports 1982-2000/Aug
412 647: CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2000/Jul W5
717 648: TV AND RADIO TRANSCRIPTS 1997-2000/Aug W2
2751 649: Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2000/Aug 17
852 660: Federal News Service 1991-2000/Aug 16
43 665: U.S. Newswire 1995-1999/Apr 29
17 667: ITAR/TASS News 1996-1999/May 26
108 674: Computer News Fulltext 1989-2000/Jun W1
125 683: Omaha World-Herald 1998-2000/Aug 16
139 684: Bradenton Herald 1992-2000/Aug 16
1391 696: DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2000/Aug 16
660 701: St Paul Pioneer Pr Apr 1988-2000/Aug 13
2097 702: Miami Herald 1983-2000/Aug 11
536 703: USA Today 1989-2000/Aug 16

1064 704: (Portland) The Oregonian_1989-2000/Aug 16
901 705: The Orlando Sentinel_1988-2000/Aug 17
893 706: (New Orleans) Times Picayune_1989-2000/Aug 17
719 707: The Seattle Times_1989-2000/Aug 16
690 708: Akron Beacon Journal_1989-2000/Aug 16
522 709: Richmond Times-Disp._1989-2000/Aug 13
1705 710: Times/Sun.Times(London)_Jun 1988-2000/Aug 17
1409 711: Independent(London)_Sep 1988-2000/Aug 17
637 712: Palm Beach Post_1989-2000/Aug 16
1042 713: Atlanta J/Const._1989-2000/Aug 17
1074 714: (Baltimore) The Sun_1990-2000/Aug 16
121 715: Christian Sci.Mon._1989-2000/Aug 14
668 716: DAILY NEWS OF L.A._1989-1999/Dec 29
504 717: The Washington Times_Jun 1989-2000/Aug 16
783 718: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette_Jun 1990-2000/Aug 17
679 719: (Albany) The Times Union_Mar 1986-2000/Aug 15
452 720: (Columbia) The State_Dec 1987-2000/Aug 16
543 721: Lexington Hrld.-Ldr._1990-2000/Aug 16
305 722: Cincinnati/Kentucky Post_1990-2000/Aug 16
509 723: The Wichita Eagle_1990-2000/Aug 16
444 724: (Minneapolis) Star Tribune_1989-1996/Feb 04

Examined 300 files

659 725: (Cleveland) Plain Dealer_Aug 1991-2000/Aug 13
433 726: S.China Morn.Post_1992--2000/Aug 16
5790 727: Canadian Newspapers_1990-2000/Aug 17
1178 728: Asia/Pac News_1994-2000/Aug W2
500 731: Philad.Dly.News_1983- 2000/Aug 16
527 732: San Francisco Exam._1990- 2000/Aug 16
630 733: The Buffalo News_1990- 2000/Aug 14
539 734: Dayton Daily News_Oct 1990- 2000/Aug 02
902 735: St. Petersburg Times_1989- 2000/Aug 13
407 736: Seattle Post-Int._1990-2000/Aug 16
416 737: Anchorage Daily News_1989-2000/Aug 16
631 738: (Allentown) The Morning Call_1990-2000/Aug 16
452 739: The Fresno Bee_1990-2000/Aug 16
689 740: (Memphis) Comm.Appeal_1990-2000/Aug 16
409 741: (Norfolk)Led./Pil._1990-2000/Aug 16
283 742: (Madison)Cap.Tim/Wi.St.J_1990-2000/Aug 16
662 743: (New Jersey)The Record_1989-2000/Aug 16
113 744: (Biloxi) Sun Herald 1995-2000/Jun 09
188 747: Newport News Daily Press_1994-2000/Aug 16
110 748: Asia/Pac Bus. Jrnls_1994-2000/Aug 17
36 749: Latin American News_Jan/_1994-2000/Aug 16
87 750: Emerging Mkts & Middle East News_1995-2000/Aug 17
25 754: IPO Maven_1994-2000/Jul
288 755: New Zealand Newspapers_1995-2000/Aug 16
7 758: Asia/Pac Directory_1999/Sep
8 760: Euromonitor Strategy_2000/Jun
9 761: Datamonitor Market Res._1992-2000/Aug
8 762: Euromonitor Market Res._1991-2000/Aug
9 763: Freedonia Market Res._1990-2000/Jul
13 764: BCC Market Research 1989-2000/Jul
14 765: Frost & Sullivan_1992-1999/Apr
7 766: (R)Kalorama Info Market Res._1993-2000/Aug
8 767: Frost & Sullivan Market Eng_2000/Aug
79 768: EIU Market Research 2000/Jul 17
2 770: Beverage Marketing Research_2000/Jul
5 774: EdgarPlus(TM)-Prospectuses_2000/Aug 17
1 775: EdgarPlus(TM)-Reg. Statements_2000/Aug 17
3 777: EdgarPlus(TM)-Annual Reports_2000/Aug 17
1 778: EdgarPlus(TM)-10-K & 20-F Filings_2000/Aug 17
7079 781: ProQuest Newsstand_1998-2000/Aug 17
55 788: (Myrtle Beach) The Sun News_1996-2000/Aug 12
1016 790: Tax Notes Today_1986-2000/Aug 17
667 791: State Tax Today_1991-2000/Aug 17

101 792: Worldwide Tax Daily_1987-2000/Aug 17

17 793: Court Filings_1994-2000/Jan W4

98 806: Africa News_1996-1999/May 26

Examined 350 files

770 810: Business Wire_1986-1999/Feb 28

1010 813: PR Newswire_1987-1999/Apr 30

40 816: Canada NewsWire_1996-1999/Jun 24

12 817: South American Business Info._1996-1999/May 24

36 818: Xinhua News_1996-1999/May 26

274 861: UPI News_1996-1999/May 27

250 929: Albuquerque Newspapers_1995-2000/Aug 17

211 979: Milwaukee Jnl Sentinel Apr_1998-2000/Aug 16

233 980: Sarasota Herald-Tribune_1996-2000/Aug 16

252 files have one or more items; file list includes 359 files.
One or more terms were invalid in one file.

?

? show file, ds

>>>Invalid SHOW option:
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2000/Aug 17
 (c) 2000 Resp. DB Svcs.
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2000/Aug 17
 (c) 2000 Bell & Howell
File 146:Washington Post Online 1983-2000/Aug 16
 (c) 2000 Washington Post
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2000/Aug 17
 (c) 2000 The Gale Group
File 20:World Reporter 1997-2000/Aug 17
 (c) 2000 The Dialog Corporation plc
File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2000/Aug 17
 (c) 2000 The Gale group
File 75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2000/Aug W1
 (c) 2000 The Gale Group
File 112:MF Industry & Prod News 1998-2000/Aug 17
 (c) 2000 Miller Freeman PLC
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2000/Aug 16
 (c)2000 The Gale Group

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? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	43501	AUCTION AND ((MARGIN? OR BOUNDARY OR DIFFEREN? OR EDGE OR - (HIGH? (2N) LIMIT?) (5W) PRICE?))
S2	43495	AUCTION AND ((MARGIN? OR BOUNDARY OR DIFFEREN? OR EDGE OR - (HIGH? (2N) LIMIT?) (2W) PRICE?))
S3	43497	AUCTION AND ((MARGIN? OR BOUNDARY OR DIFFEREN? OR EDGE OR - (HIGH? (2N) LIMIT?) (N) PRICE?))
S4	558	AUCTION (3W) ((MARGIN? OR BOUNDARY OR DIFFEREN? OR EDGE OR (HIGH? (2N) LIMIT?) (N) PRICE?))
S5	0	HOWFILES
	?	

51/3, k/12, 13, 15
S24 — 17, 8, (3)

Set Items Description

S1 748 AU=(MORI M? OR MORI, M? OR OGURA M? OR OGURA, M? OR TAKESHIMA M? OR TAKESHIMA, M? OR ARAI K? OR ARAI, K?)

S2 4241 AUCTION? OR BID? ? OR BIDDER? OR BIDDING? OR DUTCHAUCTION?

S3 1766 (COMMODIT? OR STOCK? OR BOND? OR (DEBT? OR FINANC?) () INSTRUMENT?) (2N) (EXCHANGE? OR BROKER? OR MARKET?)

S4 537 (S2 OR S3) (7N) (ELECTRONIC? OR DIGITAL? OR CYBER? OR COMPUTER? OR VIRTUAL? OR ONLINE? OR ON()LINE? OR WWW OR WORLD()WIDE()WEB OR WEBSITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB() (SITE? OR PAGE?))

S5 800190 MARGIN? OR PERCENT? OR PORTION? OR PREMIUM? OR EXTRA? OR DEPOSIT? OR PREPAYMENT? OR (PRE OR PRIOR?) () PAYMENT?

S6 1066491 LARGE? OR SMALL? OR CLOSE? OR NEAR? OR MOST? OR LEAST? OR - INCREAS?

S7 971732 FLEXIB? OR VARIAB? OR MODIF? OR DIFFER? OR DYNAMIC?

S8 452 S4 AND S5

S9 44 S4 AND ESCROW?

S10 15 S4 AND PAYMENT(2N) (PRIOR? OR UP()FRONT? OR AHEAD)

S11 11 S4(S)S5(3N)S6

S12 302 S8 AND S5(S)S6

S13 33 S4(S)S5(S)S6

S14 19 S4(S)S5(S)S7

S15 62021 S5(3N)S7

S16 13 S14 AND S15

S17 0 S1 AND S8

S18 7 S4(S) (ESCROW? OR PAYMENT(2N) (PRIOR? OR UP()FRONT? OR AHEAD? OR BEFORE?))

S19 60 S10 OR S11 OR S18 OR S13 OR S14 OR S16

S20 12 S4(S)S5(S)S6(S)S7

S21 60 S19 OR S20

S22 40 S21 AND IC=G06F-017/60

S23 40 IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

S24 40 IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

reviewed → File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2001/jun WOZ

(c) 2001 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT Fulltext 1983-2001/UB=20010614, UT=20010531

(c) 2001 WIPO/MicroPat

Scanned → File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2001/jun WOZ

00806393

DYNAMIC RULES DRIVEN AUCTION SYSTEM
SYSTEME DE VENTE AUX ENCHERES REGI PAR DES REGLES DYNAMIQUES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

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Legal Representative:

RITCHIE David B (et al) (agent), D'Alessandro & Ritchie, P.O. Box 640640,
San Jose, CA 95164-0640, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139095 A2 20010531 (WO 0139095)

Application: WO 2000US41888 20001102 (PCT/WO US0041888)

Priority Application: US 9434637 19991104

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4569

English Abstract

A dynamic rules driven auction system allows for flexible parameters for online auctions. This is accomplished by providing a rules engine, which handles rules written embedded in objects. The rules for each auction have unlimited flexibility, and may be written by the seller, or by a third party. The rules engine allows for this flexibility by receiving one or more objects from a database located on a server associated with a seller where the one or more objects contains one or more rules defining the parameters of the online auction. The objects are loaded into a rules engine located on the server, parsed to determine the rules; and then the rules are implemented using the rules engine while executing the online auction. The execution of the on line auction produces results, which are then forwarded to the database or to the seller.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de vente aux encheres regi par des regles dynamiques, qui permet d'utiliser des parametres flexibles pour des ventes aux encheres en ligne. Pour ce faire, l'invention prevoit un moteur de regles qui gere des regles incorporees par inscription dans des objets. Les regles pour chaque vente aux encheres ont une flexibilite illimitee, et peuvent etre inscrites par le vendeur ou par un tiers. Le moteur de regles permettant une telle flexibilite reçoit un ou plusieurs objets provenant d'une base de donnees situee sur un serveur associe a un vendeur ; le ou les objets contiennent une ou plusieurs regles definissant les parametres de la vente aux encheres en ligne. Les objets sont charges dans un moteur de regles situe sur le serveur, et analyses pour determiner les regles ; les regles sont ensuite mises en place a l'aide du moteur de regles pendant l'execution de la vente aux encheres en ligne. L'execution de la vente aux encheres en ligne produit des resultats qui sont ensuite envoyees a la base de donnees ou au vendeur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

24/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00806392

TECHNOLOGY SHARING DURING ASSET MANAGEMENT AND ASSET TRACKING IN A NETWORK-BASED SUPPLY CHAIN ENVIRONMENT AND METHOD THEREOF
PARTAGE TECHNOLOGIQUE LORS DE LA GESTION ET DU SUIVI DU PARC INFORMATIQUE DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DU TYPE CHAINE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT RESEAUTEE, ET PROCEDE ASSOCIE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Hickman Coleman & Hughes, P.O. Box 52037, Palo Alto, CA 94303, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139086 A2 20010531 (WO 0139086)

Application: WO 2000US32310 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032310)

Priority Application: US 99444653 19991122; US 99447623 19991122

Designated States: AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 160101

English Abstract

A system, method, and article of manufacture are disclosed that controls the network and manages resources for managing network assets through asset tracking in an e-Commerce-based supply chain framework. Features include automatically caching web content, providing proxy services, managing load balancing such as spreading tasks among servers and rerouting data around problems. The capability to reroute data around problems includes identifying and automatically bypassing an unavailable network object. Additional features may include a capability to enable remote access and providing integrated firewall services. The remote access capabilities include enabling a high density modem pool and providing a remote access point. The integrated firewall services on the network includes storing and reporting firewall functions and firewall attacks.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede, et un article manufature permettant de commander le reseau et d'en gerer les ressources de maniere a gerer le parc informatique par le suivi des ressources dans un cadre du type chaine d'approvisionnement basee sur le commerce electronique. Parmi les fonctions qu'offre le systeme de l'invention figurent : la mise en memoire cache automatique des contenus Web, l'offre de services proxy, la gestion de l'equilibrage des charges, notamment la repartition des taches entre serveurs et le re-routage des donnees en cas de probleme. Cette fonction de re-routage des donnees en cas de probleme assure

l'identification et le contournement automatique d'un objet reseau non disponible. Parmi les autres fonctions, notons la possibilite de permettre un acces a distance et l'offre de services pare-feu integres. Les fonctions d'accès a distance passent par l'activation d'un groupe de modems haute densite et la creation d'un point d'accès a distance. Les services pare-feu integres du reseau gerent le stockage et la signalisation des fonctions pare-feu et des attaques au niveau des pare-feu.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

24/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00806389

SCHEDULING AND PLANNING BEFORE AND PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT DURING MAINTENANCE
AND SERVICE IN A NETWORK-BASED SUPPLY CHAIN ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMMATION ET PLANIFICATION ANTICIPEE, ET GESTION PROACTIVE AU COURS DE
LA MAINTENANCE ET DE L'ENTRETIEN D'UN ENVIRONNEMENT DU TYPE CHAINE
D'APPROVISIONNEMENT RESEAUTEE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Hickman Coleman & Hughes, P.O. Box 52037, Palo
Alto, CA 94303, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139082 A2 20010531 (WO 0139082)

Application: WO 2000US32228 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032228)

Priority Application: US 99447625 19991122; US 99444889 19991122

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ
VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 161294

English Abstract

A system, method and article of manufacturer are provided for proactive management during maintenance and service in a network-based supply chain environment. Telephone calls, data and other multimedia information are routed through a network which includes transfer of information across the internet utilizing telephony routing information and internet protocol address information. The network includes a Proactive Threshold Manager which forewarns service providers of an impending breach of contact. The Proactive Threshold Manager sends an alarm to the service provider when the current level of service will miss a service level agreement to maintain a certain level of service.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede, et un article manufacture de gestion proactive mis en oeuvre au cours de la maintenance et de l'entretien d'un environnement du type chaine d'approvisionnement

reseautee. Les appels telephoniques, les donnees et autres informations multimedia sont routes via un reseau assurant le transfert des informations via Internet au moyen d'informations de routage telephonique et d'informations d'adresse de protocole Internet. Ledit reseau comprend un gestionnaire de seuil proactif qui avertit a l'avance les fournisseurs d'une rupture de contrat imminente. Ledit gestionnaire de seuil proactif envoie une alarme au fournisseur de services lorsque le niveau de service du moment n'atteint plus le niveau de service determine dans le contrat en termes de maintien d'un certain niveau de service.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

24/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00805486

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INTEGRATING INCOME DEDUCTION PAYMENT TECHNIQUES WITH INTERNET E-COMMERCE AND ANCILLARY SYSTEMS

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'INTEGRATION DE TECHNIQUES DE PAIEMENT DE DEDUCTION D'IMPOTS AU COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE SUR INTERNET ET SYSTEMES ANNEXES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139077 A2 20010531 (WO 0139077)

Application: WO 2000US32064 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032064)

Priority Application: US 99447512 19991123

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 23146

English Abstract

A system and method are provided for performing electronic commerce (e-commerce) transactions using income deduction techniques. A User of the income deduction service system may purchase a product from a vendor using an income deduction option. The vendor may be an e-commerce vendor with an e-commerce server hosting a Web site useable to initiate e-commerce purchases. A Deduction Server may receive purchase information describing the purchase. The purchase information may be received from the User or from the e-commerce server. In one embodiment, the purchase information may be received through the Internet. The Deduction Server may communicate with a payroll system of an Employer of the User and may request the payroll system perform income deductions from the User's income in response to receiving the purchase information. The payroll system may provide income deduction funds to the Deduction Server to fulfill the purchase obligation. The Deduction Server may forward income deduction funds to the e-commerce system as payment for the product. A variety of services may be provided to Users of the income deduction service system. The services may include income deduction for a budgeting service, income deduction for debit card services, income deduction for

credit services, income deduction for bill payment services, and a master control panel service.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant d'executer des transactions par commerce electronique (commerce en ligne) en utilisant des techniques de deduction d'impots. Un utilisateur du systeme de service de deduction d'impots peut acheter un produit a un vendeur grace a une option de deduction d'impots. Le vendeur peut etre un vendeur de commerce electronique, un serveur de commerce electronique servant d'hote a un site Web pouvant etre utilise pour proceder a des achats par commerce electronique. Un serveur de deduction recoit des informations d'achat decrivant l'achat. Les informations d'achat peuvent etre recues de l'utilisateur ou du serveur de commerce electronique. Dans un mode de realisation, les informations d'achat peuvent etre recues via Internet. Le serveur de deduction peut communiquer avec un systeme de feuille de paye d'un employeur de l'utilisateur et peut demander au systeme de feuille de paye de proceder a des deductions d'impots sur les impots de l'utilisateur en reponse a la reception des informations d'achat. Le systeme de feuille de paye fournir des fonds de deduction d'impots au serveur de deduction pour remplir l'obligation d'achat. Le serveur de deduction peut transferer les fonds de deduction d'impots au systeme de commerce electronique pour le paiement du produit. Divers services peuvent etre fournis aux utilisateurs du systeme de deduction d'impots. Les services peuvent comprendre une deduction d'impots pour un service de budgetisation, une deduction d'impots pour des services de cartes de debit, une deduction d'impots pour des services de credit, une deduction d'impots pour des services de paiement de factures, et un service de panneau de commande principal.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

24/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00801770 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR ALLOCATING DISPLAY SPACE

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME SERVANT A AFFECTER UN ESPACE D'AFFICHAGE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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BEZOS Jeffrey P, 2608 Second Avenue #150, Seattle, WA 98121, US,

Legal Representative:

PIRIO Maurice J (et al) (agent), Perkins Coie LLP, P.O. Box 1247,
Seattle, WA 98111-1247, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200135291 A2 20010517 (WO 0135291)

Application: WO 2000US29957 20001031 (PCT/WO US0029957)

Priority Application: US 99437815 19991110

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9941

English Abstract

A method and system for allocating display space on web page. In one embodiment, the display space system receives multiple bids each indicating a bid amount and an advertisement. When a request is received to provide a web page that includes the display space, the display space system selects a bid based in part on the bid amount. The display space system then adds the advertisement of the selected bid to the web page. The bid may also include various criteria that specify the web pages on which the advertisement may be placed, the users to whom the advertisement may be presented, and the time when the advertisement may be placed. The bid amount may be based on an established currency or based on advertising points. The display space system may award advertising points for various activities that users perform. The activities for which advertising points may be awarded may include the listing of an item to be auctioned, the bidding on an item being auctioned, the purchasing of an item at an auction, or the purchasing of an item at a fixed price. The display space system tracks the advertising points that have been allocated to each user. When an advertisement is placed on a web page on behalf of the user, the display space system reduces the number of advertising points allocated to that user. The display space system may also provide an auto bidding mechanism that places bids for display space on behalf of the user.

French Abstract

Procede et systeme servant a affecter un espace d'affichage sur une page Web. Dans un mode de realisation, ce systeme d'espace d'affichage recoit des offres multiples indiquant chacune un montant d'offre et un message publicitaire. Au moment de la reception d'une demande de creation d'une page Web comprenant cet espace d'affichage, le systeme selectionne une offre basee en partie sur son montant. Il ajoute ensuite le message publicitaire de l'offre selectionnee a la page Web. Cette offre peut egalement contenir differents criteres indiquant les pages Web sur lesquelles on peut placer ce message publicitaire, les utilisateurs auxquels on peut presenter ce message et le moment auquel on doit passer celui-ci. Le montant de l'offre peut etre base sur une monnaie determinee ou sur des points publicitaires. Le systeme peut offrir des points publicitaires pour differentes activites exercees par l'utilisateur. Ces activites peuvent consister en la liste d'un article aux encheres, l'offre placee sur un article aux encheres, l'achat d'un article aux encheres ou l'achat d'un article a un prix fixe. Ce systeme recherche les points publicitaires attribues a chaque utilisateur. Quand on passe un message publicitaire sur une page Web de la part de l'utilisateur, le systeme diminue le nombre de points publicitaires attribues a ce dernier. Ce systeme peut egalement comporter un mecanisme de soumission automatique affichant des offres dans l'espace de la part de l'utilisateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010517 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

24/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00799935 **Image available**

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR FACILITATING COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN PARTIES RESIDING AT REMOTE LOCATIONS

SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES PERMETTANT DE FACILITER DES TRANSACTIONS COMMERCIALES ENTRE DES PARTIES GEOGRAPHIQUEMENT ELOIGNEES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200133522 A1 20010510 (WO 0133522)

Application: WO 2000US30483 20001102 (PCT/WO US0030483)

Priority Application: US 99163824 19991105; US 99164075 19991105

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G07F-007/10

International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 19615

English Abstract

The present invention provides a system and method for facilitating commercial transactions involving the exchange of monetary value for goods, services, or other value between remote individuals, as in the case of transactions between users of a distributed computer network such as the Internet. Remote individuals are provided with a convenient, cost-efficient, and secure means for engaging in commercial transactions with one another. The invention provides remote sellers with an irrevocable means of receiving funds from a remote purchaser; means for improving purchaser willingness to transact with an unknown party; transaction tracking; and rapid funds availability. The invention also provides remote purchasers with means for making a secure; means for releasing funds to a seller only after approval of the goods, services, or other value; means for demonstrating proof of payment; and means for having some level of recourse against a remote seller.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant de faciliter des transactions commerciales impliquant un echange de valeur monetaire pour des biens, des services ou pour une autre valeur entre des individus eloignes, par exemple des transactions entre des utilisateurs d'un reseau informatique reparti tel que l'Internet. Des individus eloignes sont dotes de moyens efficaces, rentables et surs qui leur permettent d'effectuer des transactions commerciales entre eux. Le procede consiste a fournir a des vendeurs a distance des moyens irrevocables permettant de recevoir des liquidites envoyees par un acheteur a distance; des moyens permettant d'inciter un acheteur a effectuer une transaction avec une partie inconnue; un suivi des transactions; et une disponibilite rapides des liquidites. L'invention permet egalement de fournir aux acheteurs des moyens qui leur permettent d'effectuer des transferts de liquidites securises et confidentiels; des moyens permettant le declenchement immediat de l'expedition par un vendeur; des moyens permettant de ne

liberer les liquidites destinees a un vendeur qu'apres consentement des biens, des services ou d'une autre valeur; des moyens permettant d'établir la preuve du paiement; et des moyens permettant de bénéficier d'un certain niveau de recours contre le vendeur a distance.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010510 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20010510 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

24/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00788815 **Image available**

METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR CARRYING OUT DIRECTORY-AUTHENTICATED ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS INCLUDING CONTINGENCY-DEPENDENT PAYMENTS VIA SECURE ELECTRONIC BANK DRAFTS

PROCEDES ET SYSTEMES PERMETTANT D'EFFECTUER DES TRANSACTIONS ELECTRONIQUES AUTHENTIFIEES PAR REPERTOIRE COMPRENNANT DES PAIEMENTS DEPENDANT D'UNE CONTINGENCE VIA DES TRAITES BANCAIRES ELECTRONIQUES PROTEGEES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200122329 A1 20010329 (WO 0122329)

Application: WO 2000US26054 20000922 (PCT/WO US0026054)

Priority Application: US 99405741 19990924

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 18278

English Abstract

Disclosed herein are computer-implemented methods and systems for securely carrying out electronic transactions including electronic drafts, wherein payment on at least one of the drafts is contingent upon the removal of an associated contingency. The method may include steps of establishing a secure computer site accessible only by authenticated parties to the transaction that includes a representation of the transaction and by any authenticated contingency approver. The site includes a representation of each of the plurality of drafts and an option to remove any contingencies associated therewith. Parties and contingency approvers requesting access to the computer site are authenticated by encrypting identification information provided by the requesting party or contingency approver over a secure channel and successfully matching the encrypted identification information with an encrypted identifier that is stored by a bank, the encrypted identifier being unique to the requesting party or contingency approver. Payment on

the constituent draft of the transaction are released by the bank only when the option to remove each contingency associated with the draft is timely exercised by an authenticated party or authenticated contingency remover that is authorized to remove the contingency. Complex transactions may thereby be carried out securely, remotely and without compromising personal and/or financial information. The invention obviates the need to disseminate identification surrogates such as credit card numbers over public networks as well as the need to rely upon in-person holographic signatures on paper documents for authentication purposes.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des procedes et des systemes informatises permettant d'effectuer de facon protegee des transactions electroniques comprenant des traites electroniques, le paiement d'une des traites au moins dependant de l'annulation d'une contingence associee. Selon le procede de l'invention, on peut etablir un site informatique protege accessible uniquement aux parties autorisees a effectuer la transaction et a toute entite authentifiee approuvant la contingence. Le site comprend une representation de la transaction comprenant une representation de chaque traite appartenant a une pluralite de traites et une option permettant de lever toutes les contingences associees. Les parties et entites approuvant les contingences qui demandent l'accès au site informatique sont authentifiees lorsque des informations d'identification codees fournies par ces dernieres sur un canal protege correspondent aux informations d'identification codees au moyen d'un identificateur code stocke par une banque, l'identificateur code etant specifique de la partie ou de l'entite approuvant la contingence qui demande l'accès au site. Le paiement de la traite constituant la transaction n'est effectue par la banque que lorsque l'option de lever toutes les contingences associees a la traite est exercee en temps opportun par une partie authentifiee ou une entite authentifiee approuvant la contingence . L'invention permet par consequent d'effectuer des transactions complexes de facon protegee, à distance et sans porter atteinte a l'integrite des informations personnelles et/ou financieres. Grace a la presente invention, il n'est plus necessaire de dissemener des substituts d'identification tels que des numeros de cartes de credit sur des reseaux publics, ni d'exiger des signatures holographiques apposees en personne sur des documents papier a des fins d'authentification.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010329 A1 With international search report.

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24/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00788812 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ADMINISTERING A COMMUNICATION NETWORK BASED AUCTION
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE GESTION DE VENTES AUX ENCHERES SUR RESEAU DE
COMMUNICATIONS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200122326 A1 20010329 (WO 0122326)

Application: WO 2000US26043 20000922 (PCT/WO US0026043)

Priority Application: US 99401446 19990922
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5567

English Abstract

A system and method for administering a communication based auction is provided. The system includes a server (10) accessible via a network (100) for providing communication between bidders (80) and associated merchants (90). The server (10) includes a processor (12), a memory (14) and input/output device (16). Memory (14) stores a bidder database (20), auction item database (30), bid database (40), merchant/discount database (50) and computer programs (45) for operating server (10). Losing bidders receive a discount on the auction item that may be redeemed at one or more associated merchants (90).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant de gerer une vente aux encheres sur un reseau de communications. Le systeme comporte notamment un serveur (10) accessible par reseau (100) assurant les communications entre encherisseurs (80) et marchands (90). Le serveur (10) comporte un processeur (12), une memoire (14) et un dispositif entree/sortie (16). Dans la memoire (14) sont stockees les bases de donnees d'encherisseurs (20), d'articles mis aux encheres (30), d'offres (40), de marchands/ristournes (50) et des programmes informatiques permettant d'exploiter le serveur (10). Les encherisseurs perdants recoivent une ristourne sur l'enchere qui peut etre recuperee aupres d'au moins un marchand associe (90).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010329 A1 With international search report.

24/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00788806 **Image available**

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PRICING AND SELLING DIGITAL GOODS

SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES DE FIXATION DES PRIX ET DE VENTE DE PRODUITS NUMERIQUES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200122320 A2 20010329 (WO 0122320)

Application: WO 2000US25763 20000921 (PCT/WO US0025763)

Priority Application: US 99155458 19990921

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8492

English Abstract

Systems and methods are provided for pricing, selling, and/or otherwise distributing electronic content using auction mechanisms. A randomized auction mechanism is used to determine both the number of goods that are sold and the selling price. The auction mechanism automatically adapts to the bid distribution to yield revenue that is competitive with that which could be obtained if the vendor were able to determine the optimal fixed price for the goods. In one embodiment a set of bids is randomly or quasi-randomly partitioned into two or more groups. An optimal threshold is determined for each group, and this threshold is then used to select winning bids from one or more of the other groups. In another embodiment, each bid is compared to a competing bid that is randomly or quasi-randomly selected from the set of bids. If the bid is less than the randomly-selected competing bid, the bid is rejected. Otherwise, the bid is accepted and the bidder buys the auctioned item at the price of the randomly-selected bid.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des systemes et des procedes permettant de fixer le prix, vendre et/ou distribuer un contenu electronique en utilisant des mecanismes de vente aux encheres. Un mecanisme de ventes aux encheres aleatoire est utilise pour determiner a la fois le nombre de produits vendus et le prix de vente. Le mecanisme de vente aux encheres s'adapte automatiquement a la distribution d'offres pour obtenir un revenu competitif par rapport a celui qui pourrait etre obtenu si le vendeur pouvait determiner le prix fixe optimal pour les produits. Dans un premier mode de realisation, un ensemble d'offres est reparti de maniere aleatoire ou quasi-aleatoire en deux groupes minimum. Un seuil optimal est determine pour chaque groupe, puis il est utilise pour selectionner les offres gagnantes dans un ou plusieurs des groupes. Dans un autre mode de realisation, chaque offre est comparee a une offre concurrente selectionnee de maniere aleatoire ou quasi-aleatoire dans l'ensemble d'offres. Si l'offre est inferieure a l'offre concurrente selectionnee de maniere aleatoire, elle est rejetee. Sinon, l'offre est acceptee et l'encherisseur achete l'article mis aux encheres au prix de l'offre selectionnee de maniere aleatoire.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00785181 **Image available**

ELECTRONIC COMMODITY EXCHANGE SYSTEM HAVING DYNAMIC TRANSACTION FILTERS
SYSTEME DE BOURSE DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE COMPRENANT DES FILTRES DE
TRANSACTION DYNAMIQUE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200118713 A1 20010315 (WO 0118713)

Application: WO 2000US24594 20000906 (PCT/WO US0024594)

Priority Application: US 61152784 19990907

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7438

English Abstract

An electronic commodity exchange system provides a neutral marketplace where buyers (11) and sellers (13) of a particular commodity, such as steel, can transact business in a real-time, secure manner. The system includes a full-featured trading exchange that gives buyers and sellers of the products the ability to: create inquiries; search inquiries; create offers; search for available products; and track through a plurality of transactions, over time, in order to manage the purchase and sale of the particular commodity. The system is capable of generating a plurality of standardized buyer, seller and administrative reports for creating a paper trail of the transactions conducted on the exchange. The system also provides comprehensive information and analysis of the industry related to the particular commodity being transacted through the exchange. An advanced feature of the invention provides the buyers and sellers with the ability to dynamically filter offers and inquiries in order to manage the audience of particular transactions.

French Abstract

Ce systeme de bourse de commerce electronique constitue une place de marche neutre ou des acheteurs (11) et des vendeurs (13) d'une marchandise determinee, telle que de l'acier, peuvent proceder a des transactions commerciales en temps reel et de maniere sure. Ce systeme comprend une bourse de commerce toutes fonctions, offrant a des acheteurs et vendeurs de produits la possibilite: de creer des demandes, de chercher des demandes, de creer des offres, de chercher des produits disponibles, et de poursuivre plusieurs transactions, dans le temps, de maniere a gerer l'achat et la vente de la marchandise determinee. Ce systeme peut produire plusieurs rapports standardises, administratifs, de vente et d'achat, de maniere a creer une trace ecrite des transactions effectuees sur ce systeme de bourse. Le systeme produit egalement des informations et analyses detaillees relatives a l'industrie associee a la marchandise determinee faisant l'objet de transactions par l'intermediaire de cette bourse. Une caracteristique elaboree de

l'invention donne aux acheteurs et vendeurs la possibilite de filtrer de maniere dynamique des offres et demandes, afin que ces acheteurs et vendeurs puissent gerer leur participation auxdites transactions.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010315 A1 With international search report.

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24/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
(c) 2001 WIPO/MicroPat. All rts. reserv.

00785180 **Image available**

WEB-BASED SYSTEM TO FACILITATE PURCHASE, PICK-UP, AND DELIVERY OF, AND ESCROW AND PAYMENT FOR, MERCHANDISE

SYSTEME CYBERNETIQUE DESTINE A FACILITER L'ACHAT, LA REMISE, ET LA LIVRAISON DE MARCHANDISES, ET DEPOT DE TITRES ET PAIEMENT DE CELLES-CI

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200118712 A1 20010315 (WO 0118712)

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Priority Application: US 99393730 19990910; US 2000393730 20000905; US 2000657309 20000907

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 12309

English Abstract

A Web-based purchasing method using a networked computer system (100) to facilitate the purchase of merchandise by a purchaser (130) from a seller (140). The system receives a purchase offer from the purchaser to purchase a merchandise at an established purchase price. The system (100) then transmits a request to a shipper to pick the merchandise from the seller (140) and an amount at least equal to the established purchase price is transferred from the purchaser's financial account into an escrow account (120). The escrow account (120) is being controlled by a transaction computer (110) based on information contained in the transaction database (116). After the merchandise is delivered to the purchaser (130) at the purchaser's address, and following an inspection period, at least a portion of the gross purchase price is transferred from the escrow account to the seller's financial account as well as to other participants of the web-based purchasing system.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede d'achat cybernetique mettant en oeuvre un systeme informatique en reseaux (100) de maniere a faciliter l'achat de marchandises par un acheteur (130) aupres d'un vendeur (140). Le systeme recoit une offre d'achat d'un acheteur desirant acheter une marchandise a

un prix etabli. Le systeme (100) transmet une demande a un expediteur pour recuperer la marchandise chez le vendeur (140) et une somme au moins egale au prix d'achat etabli est transferee du compte de l'acheteur sur un compte de depot de titres (120). Un ordinateur de transactions (110) controle ce compte de depots (120) en fonction des informations contenues dans la base de donnees (116) de transactions. Apres la livraison de la marchandise a l'acheteur (130) a l'adresse de celui-ci, et suite a une periode d'inspection, au moins une partie du prix d'achat au gros est transferee du compte de depot sur le compte du vendeur ainsi que sur ceux des autres participants de ce systeme d'achat cybernetique.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010315 A1 With international search report.

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24/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00783278 **Image available**

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS WITH MULTIPLE USER-DEFINE MARKETPLACES, CONTROLLED PRICING, AND AUTOMATED PURCHASING CAPABILITIES SYSTEMES DE COMMUNICATION POUR COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE A MARCHES MULTIPLES DEFINIS PAR LES UTILISATEURS, A PRIX REGLEMENTES, ET A CAPACITES D'ACHATS AUTOMATISES

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200116826 A1 20010308 (WO 0116826)

Application: WO 2000US18943 20000712 (PCT/WO US0018943)

Priority Application: US 99388747 19990902

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

International Patent Class: G06F-017/00; G06F-153/00; G06F-015/62;
G06F-015/2; G06K-015/02; H04L-009/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20329

English Abstract

A system and method for facilitating communication between a plurality of buyers (10) a plurality of suppliers (12) is provided. The communication system provides for coordinated message and response tracking within an electronic marketplace environment. Members of an electronic community,

buyers (10) and suppliers (12), may submit information to a central database (16) maintained by a service provider (14). Such information may comprise company profile and product information. A marketplace administrator may browse the database (16) and assemble a list of suppliers (12) and buyers (10) who will receive an invitation for membership in a private or public marketplace. A broadcast message (68) and various response (78) tracking objects are assembled into a single marketplace object. The marketplace object serves as a mobile repository for all commercial interaction in furtherance of completing a purchase transaction between the buyers (10) and suppliers (12). Suppliers (12) who accept the marketplace membership invitation are allowed to attach some or all of their product information to the marketplace object.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede qui facilitent la communication entre une pluralite d'acheteurs (10) et une pluralite de fournisseurs (12). Ce systeme de communication permet l'envoi de messages coordonnes et le suivi des reponses dans un environnement de marche electronique. Les membres d'une communauta electronique, des acheteurs (10) et des fournisseurs (12), peuvent soumettre des informations a une base de donnees centrale (16) maintenue par un fournisseur de service (14). Ces informations peuvent comprendre des profils de societe et des informations relatives a des produits. Un administrateur de marche peut naviguer dans la base de donnees (16) et assembler une liste de fournisseurs (12) et d'acheteur (10) qui recevront une invitation a intervenir sur un marche public ou prive. Un message diffuse (68) et divers objets de suivis de reponses (78) sont assemble dans un objet de marche unique. Cet objet de marche unique sert d'organe d'archivage pour toute interaction commerciale en passe de conclure une transaction entre les acheteurs (10) et les fournisseurs (12). Les fournisseurs qui acceptent d'intervenir sur ce marche ont l'autorisation d'attacher tout ou partie des informations relatives a leurs produits a l'objet de marche.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010308 A1 With international search report.

24/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00783267 **Image available**

A COMPUTER BASED FRACTIONAL AUCTIONING SYSTEM

SYSTEME DE VENTE AUX ENCHERES INFORMATIQUE PAR FRACTIONS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200116815 A2 20010308 (WO 0116815)

Application: WO 2000CA993 20000830 (PCT/WO CA0000993)

Priority Application: US 99386271 19990831; US 2000498389 20000203

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8633

English Abstract

A method for effecting auctioning of products using the Internet, the method allowing a seller to post to a web site a product for sale and information on the product. The product being sold in fractional quantities as determined by the seller. The fractional quantities being sold at a fixed price or a flexible price at the determination of the seller. Buyers have the option to bid on one or more fractions of the product until the auction is closed. The auction is closed based upon criteria selected by the seller, which may include a fixed time or minimal fulfillment criteria. Once the auction is complete the sale is conducted between the buyer and the seller without an intervening broker, thus reducing expense for both buyer and seller. Another form of auction provides for a reverse auction, whereupon the buyer posts information on the product wished to be purchased and sellers attempt to fill the potential order.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de vente aux encheres de produits sur Internet. Le vendeur place sur un site Web le produit mis en vente et les informations relatives au produit, lequel est vendu par fractions determinees selon les desiderata du vendeur. Ces fractions sont vendues a un prix fixe ou flexible, selon les desiderata du vendeur. Les acheteurs peuvent se porter acquereurs sur une plusieurs fractions jusqu'a la cloture des encheres. La cloture intervient selon des criteres determinees par le vendeur (par exemple, delai fixe ou criteres de realisation minimums). Une fois les encheres closes, la vente intervient entre l'acheteur et le vendeur sans courtier intermediaire, ce qui reduit les frais pour l'acheteur et le vendeur. Selon une variante, la procedure est inversee, moyennant quoi l'acheteur place sur un site les informations relatives au produit qu'il souhaite acheter, et des vendeurs tentent de repondre a la demande specifique.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010308 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

24/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00781898 **Image available**

A SYSTEM FOR COMPETITIVE PRICING PROCUREMENT OF CUSTOMIZED GOODS AND SERVICES

SYSTEME PERMETTANT DE FIXER DES PRIX CONCURRENTIELS ET D'ACQUERIR DES BIENS ET DES SERVICES PERSONNALISES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200115032 A1 20010301 (WO 0115032)

Application: WO 99US28166 19991130 (PCT/WO US9928166)

Priority Application: US 99383371 19990826; US 99450023 19991129

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FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD

MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ

VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 12761

English Abstract

An apparatus and method for selecting a lowest bidding vendor from a plurality of vendors (8) of a customized good or service, including receiving a set of vendor's attributes from each of the plurality of vendors (8) representing their respective capabilities, and receiving an invitation-for-bid data from the buyer (6) defining a custom job for which the buyer (6) desires price quotes or bids. The vendor attributes or the invitation-for-bid, or both, are received through a web browser (10). The invitation-for-bid is compared to each of the vendor's attributes according to certain standard or optional selection criteria to generate a vendor selection pool of vendors (14) qualified to bid on the job. Each vendor in the vendor selection pool receives a vendor's invitation-for-bid. A bid is received from at least one vendor in the vendor selection pool, the lowest price bid is identified, the buyer (6) is informed of the identity of the selected vendor, and solicited for approval of the selected vendor. Upon receipt of approval from the buyer (6), an order is issued to the selected vendor. The non-selected vendors in the selection pool are informed of the bid prices and of the selection results.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un appareil et un procede permettant de selectionner le vendeur le mieux disant parmi des vendeurs (8) d'un bien ou d'un service personnalisé. Ce procede consiste a recevoir un ensemble de caracteristiques vendeur en provenance de chaque vendeur d'une pluralite de vendeurs (8), qui representent leurs capacites respectives, et a recevoir un appel d'offres en provenance des acheteurs (6) definissant une tache personnalisée pour laquelle l'acheteur souhaite obtenir des propositions de prix ou des devis. Les caracteristiques vendeur ou l'appel d'offres, ou ces deux elements sont recus par l'intermediaire d'un navigateur (10) web. L'appel d'offres est alors compare a chaque caracteristiques vendeur compte tenu de certaines normes ou de certains criteres de selection de facon a generer un groupement de selection des vendeurs (14) qualifies pour soumissionner cette tache. Chaque vendeur dans ce groupement de selection recoit un appel d'offre. Le groupement de selection des vendeurs recoit au moins une offre, et l'offre du mieux disant etant identifiee, l'acheteur (6) est informe de l'identite du vendeur selectionne, et il lui est demande d'agreer ce vendeur. A reception de cet agreement par l'acheteur, une commande est passee aupres du vendeur selectionne. les vendeurs non selectionnes du groupement de selection sont informes des prix soumissionnes et des resultats de cette selection.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010301 A1 With international search report.

24/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00777990 **Image available**

ON-LINE AUCTION SYSTEM FOR CONSTRUCTION AND HOME IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
SYSTEME D'ADJUDICATION EN LIGNE RELATIF A LA CONSTRUCTION ET AUX
AMENAGEMENTS INTERIEURS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200111526 A1 20010215 (WO 0111526)

Application: WO 2000US21568 20000808 (PCT/WO US0021568)

Priority Application: US 99370673 19990809

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4218

English Abstract

An on-line auction system, implemented on a web site, adds value and efficiency to the construction and home improvement outsourcing process. The web site manages the entire bidding (42) process for the construction and home improvement projects, including the steps of receiving the job requests from homeowners and posting them on the web site for bidding, receiving the bids from contractors, and processing the bid selection made by the homeowners.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme d'adjudication en ligne fonctionnant sur un site du Web generateur de plus value et d'efficacite dans le processus d'impartition relatif a la construction et aux amenagements interieurs. Le site du Web gere la totalite des offres (42) de construction et d'amenagement interieur, y compris la reception des demandes de travaux faites par les proprietaires, leur diffusion sur le Web par des appels d'offres, la reception des offres des entrepreneurs, et le traitement des offres selectionnees par le proprietaire.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010215 A1 With international search report.

24/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext

(c) 2001 WIPO/MicroPat. All rts. reserv.

00774522 **Image available**

SYSTEM, DEVICE, AND METHOD FOR COORDINATING AND FACILITATING COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

SYSTEME ET DISPOSITIF POUR COORDONNER ET FACILITER DES TRANSACTIONS COMMERCIALES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200108068 A2 20010201 (WO 0108068)
Application: WO 2000US19949 20000721 (PCT/WO US0019949)
Priority Application: US 99145323 19990723; US 2000620748 20000721
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 26872

English Abstract

A system, device, and method for coordinating and facilitating commercial transactions uses an electronic transaction facilitator to coordinate and facilitate commercial transactions between various parties to all or part of a transaction. The electronic transaction facilitator receives electronic transaction information from the various parties to the transaction, preferably via electronic mail. The electronic transaction information may be transmitted using secure measures, and may be capable of authentication as to the transaction information, the provider of the transaction information, and whether the provider is authorized to provide the transaction information. The electronic transaction facilitator determines the type of transaction, the types of electronic transaction information required to complete the transaction, and whether sufficient electronic transaction information is available to complete the transaction. The electronic transaction facilitator may wait for additional electronic transaction information or actively solicit additional electronic transaction information in order to obtain sufficient electronic transaction information to complete the transaction. The electronic transaction facilitator processes the electronic transaction information when there is sufficient electronic transaction information to complete the transaction. Processing the electronic transaction information may involve authenticating the transaction information, authenticating the provider of the transaction information, and verifying that the provider is authorized to provide the transaction information. The electronic transaction facilitator may generate instructions to a settlement system in order to effect funds transfers. The electronic transaction facilitator may provide any of a variety of value-add services that can be selected by the payor and/or payee for a fee.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un dispositif, et un procede pour coordonner et faciliter des transactions commerciales. Un facilitateur de transactions electroniques est utilise pour coordonner et faciliter des transactions commerciales entre diverses parties participant a toute ou partie d'une transaction. Le facilitateur de transactions electroniques recoit, de preference par courrier electronique, des informations de transaction electronique des diverses parties intervenant dans la transaction. Les informations de transaction electronique peuvent etre transmises par des moyens securises et faire l'objet d'une authentification par rapport a l'information de transaction elle-meme, par rapport au fournisseur de l'information de transaction, ou encore par rapport a la question de savoir si ledit fournisseur est habilite a fournir les informations de transaction. Le facilitateur de transactions electroniques determine le type de transaction, les types d'informations de transaction electronique necessaires pour effectuer la transaction, et la question de savoir s'il existe suffisamment d'informations de transaction pour effectuer la transaction. Le facilitateur de

transactions electroniques peut attendre de recevoir des informations de transaction electronique supplementaires ou les chercher activement. Apres avoir recu des informations de transaction electronique suffisantes pour effectuer la transaction, le facilitateur de transactions electroniques passe a leur traitement. Le traitement des informations de transaction electronique peut consister, entre autres, a authentifier les informations de transaction, a authentifier le fournisseur d'informations de transaction, et a verifier que ledit fournisseur est autorise a fourrnir ces informations. Le facilitateur de transactions electroniques peut donner a un systeme de reglement l'instruction d'effectuer des transferts de fonds. Il peut aussi fournir toute sorte de services a valeur ajoutee choisis par le payeur ou le beneficiaire contre paiement de frais de service.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010201 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010517 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

24/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00771310 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ROADWAY SPONSORSHIP, AND THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAYS ASSOCIATED THEREWITH

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE COMMANDITE DE ROUTES, ET CONSTRUCTION ET MAINTENANCE DE ROUTES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200104819 A1 20010118 (WO 0104819)

Application: WO 2000US18871 20000711 (PCT/WO US0018871)

Priority Application: US 99143392 19990712

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9460

English Abstract

Construction and maintenance products and services including accident reduction zone services and on-line application are provided (506). A plan is provided which forms a company for establishing sponsors (501) with municipalities (503) to form agreements which provide for the instalment of accident reduction zone reflectors. An on-line site which acts as a forum wherein the sponsors (501), contractors (502) and municipalities (502) congregate is provided. The on-line site provide services and products (506) relevant to the objective of accident

reduction due to wildlife. The plan is incorporated into the on-line site. The services include providing maps of roads where reflectors may be sponsored, calculators for automatically calculating municipality funding in accordance with federal regulations and agreements contracts (507) which may be in the form of a bulletin board completed by the parties. In addition, the on-line site provides information and products relevant to the construction and maintenance of roads (504).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des produits et services de construction et de maintenance comprenant des services de zones de diminution d'accidents et une application en ligne (506). Cette invention a également trait à un plan représentant une entreprise qui met en contact des commanditaires (501) avec des municipalités (503) de manière à établir des accords destinés à l'installation de réflecteurs de zones de diminution d'accidents. Elle concerne aussi un site en ligne fonctionnant comme un forum, où les commanditaires (501), les contractants (502), et les municipalités (502) se rassemblent. Le site en ligne fournit des services et des produits (506) relatifs à l'objectif de diminuer des accidents provoqués par les animaux sauvages. Le plan est inclus dans le site en ligne. Les services consistent à fournir des cartes de routes, où les réflecteurs peuvent être commandités, des calculateurs servant à calculer automatiquement les crédits de la municipalité conformément aux régulations et contrats (507) d'accords fédéraux qui peuvent se présenter sous forme de tableau d'affichage complet par les parties. En outre, le site en ligne fournit des informations et des produits concernant la construction et la maintenance de routes (504).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010118 A1 With international search report.
Publication 20010118 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.

24/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00771307 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MANAGING AND CONDUCTING A NETWORK AUCTION
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE GESTION ET DE CONDUITE D'UNE VENTE AUX ENCHERES SUR RESEAU

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200104816 A1 20010118 (WO 0104816)

Application: WO 2000US18582 20000707 (PCT/WO US0018582)

Priority Application: US 99143021 19990709

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 8050

English Abstract

There is described a method and system for managing Internet auction transactions by creating an auction website (18) by, for example, a financial institution. The auction website (18) is accessible by the financial institution's account holders (e.g., holders of checking, savings, credit card, and investment accounts). Thus, all buyers (14) and sellers (10) in auction transactions on the auction site, for example, have accounts with the financial institution, with settlements (22) occurring between the accounts of the users at the financial institution. Payments are debited from the buyer's account(s) with a credit going to the account of the seller, less any fees. All charges occur internally, so no interchange is owed, for example, to a card association in connection with a transaction. Financial institution customers benefit from the system in that buyers and sellers are authenticated and settlement occurs almost instantaneously.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant de gerer des transactions de vente aux encheres par Internet, par la creation d'un site Web de vente aux encheres (18) par une institution financiere, par exemple. Le site Web de vente aux encheres (18) est accessible par les detenteurs de compte(s) aupres de ladite institution financiere (p. ex des detenteurs d'un compte cheque, d'un compte epargne, d'un compte de placement ou de cartes de credit). Ainsi, tous les acheteurs (14) et les vendeurs (10) au cours de transactions sur le site de vente aux encheres, par exemple, possedent un ou plusieurs comptes aupres de l'institution financiere, les reglements (22) etant effectues entre les comptes des utilisateurs dans l'institution financiere. Les paiements sont debites du compte de l'acheteur et credites sur le compte du vendeur, d'eventuelles taxes etant deduites. Tous les frais sont internes, aucun n'est echange n'est par consequent du a une association de cartes, par exemple, en rapport avec une transaction. Le systeme presente un avantage aux clients de l'institution financiere en ce que les acheteurs et les vendeurs sont authentifies et les reglements sont effectues quasi instantanement.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication' 20010118 A1 With international search report.

24/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00769509 **Image available**

AUCTION CONDUCTED OVER A COMPUTER NETWORK

CONDUITE D'ENCHERES SUR UN RESEAU INFORMATIQUE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200103045 A1 20010111 (WO 0103045)
Application: WO 2000US18518 20000706 (PCT/WO US0018518)
Priority Application: US 99142623 19990706

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7777

English Abstract

A computerized auction system (200) that allows one party (202) to control the layout and branding of the web page, while a different party (204a) controls the other mechanics of the auction, such as maintenance and updating of auction databases. Preferably, the auction database provides data to the customer computer system (208) displaying the auction web page by a streaming data connection.

French Abstract

Ce systeme informatise (200) de vente aux encheres permet a une personne (202) de commander la disposition et le marquage de la page Web de vente aux encheres, tandis qu'une autre personne (204a) commande les autres composantes de la vente, telles que la maintenance et la mise a jour des bases de donnees (236) de vente. De preference, une base de donnees de vente fournit des donnees a l'ordinateur (208) affichant la page Web de vente, au moyen d'une connexion de donnees en continu.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010111 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20010111 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.

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24/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00769498 **Image available**

METHOD FOR PROVIDING PRE-PAID ANONYMOUS ELECTRONIC DEBIT CARD COMPATIBLE WITH EXISTING NETWORK OF CREDIT CARDS

PROCEDE DE FOURNITURE DE CARTE DE PAIEMENT ELECTRONIQUE ANONYME PREPAYEE COMPATIBLE AVEC LES RESEAUX EXISTANTS DE CARTES DE CREDIT

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200103033 A1 20010111 (WO 0103033)

Application: WO 2000US17818 20000628 (PCT/WO US0017818)

Priority Application: US 99346317 19990702

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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5279

English Abstract

As depicted [Fig. 1], an issuer [103] of pre-paid electronic debit cards contracts with an issuing bank [105] for a main account compatible with an existing network of credit cards such as MasterCard or Visa, the main account being divided into sub-accounts. Upon pre-payment by a customer [101], the issuer [103] issues to the customer [101] a prepaid electronic debit card bearing the name of the issuer, for accessing one of the sub-accounts. The card can be issued in purely electronic form and is usable for electronic commerce as though it were the corresponding type of credit card. Purchases are billed to the main account. The customer can receive the card for personal use or send it to a third party, either as a gift or as payment for a purchase.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne, comme illustre (dessin 1), un émetteur (103) de contrats de cartes de paiement électroniques prépayées avec une banque (105) émettrice en vue de l'établissement d'un compte principal compatible avec un réseau existant de cartes de crédit tel que MasterCard ou Visa, le compte principal étant divisé en comptes auxiliaires. Des paiements par un client (101), l'émetteur (103) émet pour le client (101) une carte de paiement électronique prépayée portant le nom de l'émetteur et permettant d'accéder à l'un des comptes auxiliaires. La carte peut être émise sous forme purement électronique et peut s'utiliser dans le commerce électronique comme s'il s'agissait du type de carte de crédit correspondant. Les achats sont débités sur le compte principal. Le client peut recevoir la carte pour une utilisation personnelle ou l'envoyer à un tiers comme cadeau ou comme paiement pour un achat.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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24/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00766076 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ORDERING GOODS, SERVICES AND CONTENT OVER AN INTERNETWORK USING A VIRTUAL PAYMENT ACCOUNT

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR COMMANDER DES BIENS, DES SERVICES ET DU CONTENU PAR UN RESEAU D'INTERCONNEXION AU MOYEN D'UN COMPTE DE PAIEMENTS VIRTUELS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000US16669 20000616 (PCT/WO US0016669)
Priority Application: US 99140039 19990618; US 99370949 19990809; US
2000578395 20000525

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20166

English Abstract

A virtual payment system for ordering and paying for goods, services and content over an internetwork is disclosed. The virtual payment system comprises a commerce gateway component (52) and a credit processing server component (53). The virtual payment system is a secure, closed system comprising registered sellers and buyers. A buyer becomes a registered participant by applying for a virtual payment account. Likewise, a seller becomes registered by applying for a seller account. A buyer can instantly open an account on-line. That is, the credit processing component (53) immediately evaluates the buyer's virtual payment card application and assigns a credit limit to the account. Once an account is established, a digital certificate is stored on the registered participant's computer. The buyer can then order a product, i.e., goods, services or content from a seller and charge it to the virtual payment account. When the product is shipped, the seller notifies the commerce gateway component (52), which in turn notifies the credit processing server that applies the charges to the buyer's virtual payment account. The buyer can settle the charges using a prepaid account, a credit account, or by using reward points earned through use of the virtual payment card. A buyer may create sub-accounts.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de paiements virtuels pour commander des biens, des services et du contenu par un reseau d'interconnexion. Le systeme de paiements virtuels comprend un composant de passerelle commerciale (52) et un composant serveur de traitement de credits (53). Le systeme de paiements virtuels se presente comme un systeme sur et ferme comprenant des vendeurs et des acheteurs enregistres. Un acheteur devient participant enregistre en faisant une demande d'ouverture de compte de paiements virtuels. De maniere similaire, un vendeur devient participant enregistre en faisant une demande d'ouverture de compte de vendeur virtuel. Un acheteur peut instantanement ouvrir un compte en ligne grace au composant de traitement de credits (53) qui fait immediatement une evaluation de la demande de l'acheteur pour une carte de paiements virtuelle et attribue une limite de credit a son compte. Une fois le compte mis en place, un certificat numerique est stocke dans l'ordinateur du participant enregistre. L'acheteur peut alors commander un produit tel que des biens, des services et du contenu chez un vendeur, qui portera ces commandes sur le compte de paiements virtuels. Lorsque le produit est expedie, le vendeur en informe le composant de passerelle commerciale (52) qui, a son tour, informe le serveur de traitement de credits, qui porte le montant du sur le compte de paiements virtuel de l'acheteur. L'acheteur peut regler la somme due en utilisant un compte a paiement anticipe, un compte de credit ou des points bonus acquis grace a l'utilisation de la carte de paiements virtuels. Un acheteur peut creer des comptes auxiliaires.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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00763280

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DIFFERENTIAL INDEX BIDDING IN ONLINE AUCTIONS
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE VENTE AUX ENCHERES EN LIGNE BASEE SUR DES OFFRES A
INDICES DIFFERENTIELS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000US40127 20000607 (PCT/WO US0040127)

Priority Application: US 99327600 19990608

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DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7928

English Abstract

A method and system for conducting electronic online auctions between a plurality of potential bidders using differential index bidding is disclosed. The originator of the auction specifies one or more indexes as the basis for establishing a competitive price point. The index can be a published market index, or a proprietary price array developed by the buyer. The bidders specify bids as a percentage or absolute amount off of the one or more indexes. The originator of the auction compares the submitted bids and provides feedback to the bidders.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant a une pluralite de soumissionnaires potentiels d'organiser une vente aux encheres electronique en ligne sur la base d'offres a indices differentiels. L'initiateur de la vente aux encheres specifie un ou plusieurs indices destines a servir de base pour l'établissement d'un niveau de prix competitif. Cet indice peut etre un indice du marche publie, ou un ensemble de prix d'exclusivite elabore par l'acheteur. Les

soumissionnaires expriment leurs offres en termes de pourcentage ou de quantité absolue ou des indices. L'initiateur de la vente aux enchères compare ensuite les offres soumises et fournit un retour d'informations aux soumissionnaires.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination 20010419 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

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00762441

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR VALUING PATENTS

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT DE DETERMINER LA VALEUR DE BREVETS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200075851 A1 20001214 (WO 0075851)

Application: WO 2000US6691 20000504 (PCT/WO US0006691)

Priority Application: US 99137495 19990604; US 99142961 19990712; US 2000190085 20000320

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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 31584

English Abstract

A computer system implementing a macro economic model based upon macroeconomic data and relative value characteristics data of patents that determines nominal values for (1) goods and services and (2) profits generated by sales that are covered by the rights of a patent, implements an income value theory to value the patent based upon the predicted values of profits or goods and services covered by the patent, determines patent terms from patent filing, publication, and issue dates, determines patent assignees from patent data, and uses the value of a company's patents, the patent issuance data and term date data, to determine trends versus time in: the number of a company's enforceable patents; the number of a company's patents obtained; the nominal value of net earnings and of goods and services sold that are covered by the company's patents; the nominal value of the sum of the company's patents, and provides comparisons of those trends between companies, regions, and economic sectors, providing the results of the analysis to users of the computer system. The computer system employs a user database enabling a novel electronic accounting model enabling payment by affiliates, programmed

securities trading, and accrediting of investors.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme informatique mettant en oeuvre un modele macro-economique etabli a partir de donnees macro-economiques et des donnees des caracteristiques de valeurs associees des brevets. Ledit systeme determine des valeurs nominales pour (1) les biens et services et (2) les benefices resultant des ventes couvertes par les droits d'un brevet. Il met en oeuvre une theorie fondee sur la valeur de revenu en vue de determiner la valeur du brevet a partir des valeurs prevues des benefices ou des biens et services couverts par le brevet, determine les differentes echeances du brevet a partir des dates d'enregistrement, de publication et de delivrance, determine les cessionnaires du brevet a partir des donnees de celui-ci et utilise la valeur des brevets d'une societe ainsi que les donnees de delivrance et d'echeance du brevet pour determiner des tendances temporelles en ce qui concerne le nombre de brevets opposables d'une societe, le nombre de brevets obtenus par une societe, la valeur nominale des revenus nets et des biens et services vendus qui sont prevus par les brevets d'une societe, ainsi que la valeur nominale de la somme des brevets d'une societe. Ledit systeme compare les tendances de plusieurs societes, regions et secteurs economiques et presente aux utilisateurs du systeme informatique les resultats de l'analyse. Il utilise une base de donnees permettant d'establir un nouveau modele comptable electronique utilise pour les operations de paiement des filiales, les operations sur valeurs mobilieres prevues ou l'accréditation d'investisseurs.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001214 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20001214 A1 With amended claims.

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24/5/24 (Item 24 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00762428 **Image available**

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION BID AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, INTERNET-BASED METHOD AND COMPUTER PROGRAM THEREFOR

SYSTEME D'APPEL D'OFFRES ET DE GESTION DE CONTRATS DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA CONSTRUCTION, PROCEDE BASE SUR INTERNET ET PROGRAMME INFORMATIQUE ASSOCIE

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Priority Application: US 99137576 19990604; US 99163702 19991105; US 2000174989 20000107; US 2000197907 20000413

Designated States: AU BG BR BY CA CN CZ CZ (utility model) EE EE (utility model) GE HR HU ID IL IN JP KG KP KR KR (utility model) KZ LT LV MD MK MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK SK (utility model) TJ TM TR UA US UZ VN YU ZA (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 22101

English Abstract

The present invention relates to a system and method ("Bid System") for topologically subdividing and defining the detail scope of work and for inter-linking construction plans and specifications to construction contracts and subcontracts. The Bid System permits full, clear and unambiguous definition of the scope of work under each subcontract, so as to eliminate errors and uncertainty relating to contract performance. The Bid System establishes a series of electronic overlays to the digitized construction plans corresponding to different trades or categories of work, in which each overlay may be divided into a series of optimized topological subdivisions or "boxes" which uniquely identify and locate on the plans a portion of the work to be performed. The system includes linkage of the overlays and boxes to the subcontracts whereby the scope of work to be bid is accurately associated or "mapped" to corresponding regions and overlay category on the architectural drawings or construction plans. This mapping of overlays to plans constitutes a system of almost-orthogonal equations having the property of progressively increasing transparency as the typical size of the subdivisions is reduced. The system and method also permits a bi-directional flow of information from the various entities involved in the bid process so as to enhance the clarity and detail of work description of both the contracts and the plans and specifications, thus permitting more efficient and effective monitoring and management of contract performance. Internet-based embodiments of the Bid System of the invention are described, including a central-server remote host Internet embodiment in which the transmittal of data, including plans, overlays, contracts, bids, comments, edits, changes and the like are via the Internet, the Bid System being operated principally on a central remote host operated by a Bid System Service Provider (BSSP). Distributed host Internet embodiments are also disclosed.

French Abstract

Systeme et procede (<= systeme d'appel d'offres >=) permettant de subdiviser et de definir de maniere topologique l'ampleur detaillee du travail et d'interconnecter les plans et specifications de construction aux contrats et sous-contrats de construction. Ledit systeme d'appel d'offres permet une definition complete, claire et non ambiguie de l'ampleur du travail correspondant a chaque sous-contrat, de facon a eliminer les erreurs et l'incertitude concernant la performance en matiere de contrats. Ledit systeme etablit une serie de superpositions electroniques sur les plans de constructions numerises correspondant aux differents corps de metiers ou categories de travaux, chaque superposition pouvant etre divisee en une serie de subdivisions ou cases topologiques optimisees qui identifient et localisent de maniere unique sur les plans une partie du travail a accomplir. Ledit systeme comporte la liaison des superpositions et cases aux sous-contrats, l'ampleur des travaux devant faire l'objet d'un appel d'offres etant associee de maniere precise a des regions correspondantes et a la categorie de superposition sur les dessins architecturaux ou les plans de construction. Cette mise en correspondance des superpositions et des plans constitue un systeme d'equations presques orthogonales ayant la propriete d'augmenter progressivement la transparence a mesure que la taille typique des subdivisions est reduite. Le systeme et le procede selon la presente invention permettent également un flux bidirectionnel d'informations a partir des differentes entites impliquees dans le processus d'appel d'offres de maniere a favoriser la clarte et les details de la description des travaux, tant pour les contrats que pour les plans et specifications, ce qui permet une surveillance et une gestion plus efficaces et plus directes de la performance en matiere de contrat. La presente invention concerne egalement des modes de realisation bases sur Internet dudit systeme d'appel d'offres, dont un mode de realisation Internet sous forme de systeme a processeur central eloigne et a serveur central, selon lequel la transmission des donnees, y compris les plans, superpositions, contrats, appels d'offres, commentaires, mises en forme des donnees, modifications et analogues se font via Internet, ledit systeme d'appel d'offres fonctionnant principalement a l'aide d'un processeur central eloigne gere par un fournisseur de services d'appel d'offres. Des modes de realisation repartie sur la base d'un processeur central Internet sont egalement

decrets.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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00761432

METHODS, CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DYNAMIC COMPARISON OF PRODUCT FEATURES AND CUSTOMER PROFILE

PROCEDES, CONCEPTS ET TECHNIQUE DE COMPARAISON DYNAMIQUE DE CARACTERISTIQUES D'UN PRODUIT ET DU PROFIL DES CONSOMMATEURS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200073958 A2 20001207 (WO 0073958)

Application: WO 2000US14459 20000524 (PCT/WO US0014459)

Priority Application: US 99320818 19990527

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DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC

LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI

SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 143088

English Abstract

The present invention is provided for comparison shopping by utilizing a customer's profile to prioritize the features of a group of similar, competing products. First, a customer's profile is developed. This profile may be developed from many sources including customer input, customer buying habits, customer income level, customer searching habits, customer profession, customer education level, customer's purpose of the pending sale, customer's shopping habits, etc. Next, the customer selects multiple, similar items, i.e. products or services to compare. Finally, a comparison table is presented which prioritizes the features in accordance with the customer's profile.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un achat par comparaison grace a l'utilisation d'un profil consommateur pour etablir des priorites dans les caracteristiques d'un groupe de produits analogues en concurrence. D'abord on elabore un profil consommateur. Ce profil peut etre elabore a partir de plusieurs sources, y compris une entree de donnees du consommateur, les habitudes d'achat du consommateur, le revenu du consommateur, les habitudes de recherche du consommateur, la profession du consommateur, le niveau d'education du consommateur, les attentes du consommateur pour la vente en cours, les habitudes d'achat du

consommateur, etc. Ensuite, le consommateur selectionne plusieurs articles analogues, c.-a-d. des produits ou des services afin de les comparer. Enfin, un tableau de comparaison produit etablit des priorites de caracteristiques en fonction du profil du consommateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001207 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

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24/5/26 (Item 26 from file: 349)

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00760533 **Image available**

VERIFYING THE AUTHENTICITY OF PRINTED DOCUMENTS ON UNIVERSALLY AVAILABLE PAPER STOCK

VERIFICATION DE L'AUTHENTICITE DE DOCUMENTS IMPRIMES SUR PAPIER D'IMPRESSION UNIVERSELLEMENT DISPONIBLE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Priority Application: US 99324241 19990602; US 99345617 19990630

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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7442

English Abstract

Universally available preprinted forms are used in a general purpose printing device to allow for the subsequent verification of the authenticity of a printed document such as a ticket, stamp, check, or money order. In operation, the user accesses the seller of the goods/services and during an information exchange with the seller there is inputted at least a portion of the preprinted data from the form. The seller then uses this information to formulate a printable control indicia which is then printed on the form at the user's location. When the form is subsequently presented to the seller, for example when the user uses the form he/she printed, the preprinted portion of the form is used to obtain a decipher key which in turn is used to decipher the control indicia. If desired, a special security marking may be associated with the form for additional security. Inability to decode the control indicia indicates that the printed material on the form may not be authentic. A vending machine is shown in one embodiment.

French Abstract

On utilise des formules preimprimees universellement disponibles dans un

dispositif d'impression a usages multiples pour permettre une verification ultérieure de l'authenticite d'un document imprime tel qu'un ticket, un timbre, un cheque ou un mandat. A l'usage, l'utilisateur accede au vendeur de biens/services et, a la suite d'un echange d'information avec celui-ci, au moins une partie de donnees preimprimees de la formule est entree. Le vendeur utilise cette information pour creer des signes de controle imprimables qui sont ensuite imprimes sur la formule au site de l'utilisateur. Lorsque la formule est, par la suite, presentee au vendeur, par exemple lorsque l'utilisateur emploie la formule qu'il a imprimee, la partie preimprimee est utilisee pour obtenir une clef de decryptage qui est, a son tour, utilisee pour decrypter les signes de controle. Il est possible, le cas echeant, d'associer un marquage special de securite a la formule pour plus de securite. L'impossibilite a decoder les signes de controle indique l'inauthenticite des donnees imprimees sur la formule. Un distributeur automatique est presente dans une realisation de cette invention.

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00758816 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING AN ON-LINE AUCTION OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT D'EFFECTUER EN LIGNE UNE VENTE AUX ENCHERES DE CERTIFICATS DE DEPOT

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000US14447 20000525 (PCT/WO US0014447)

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Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 3770

English Abstract

An apparatus (10, 12, 14, 15) for managing an auction for a certificate of deposit comprising a control unit (24, 32) for posting a certificate of deposit request generated by a user, graphical means (14) for assisting in formulating a bid on said certificates of deposit, means for posting the bid (14) and means for receiving bids from others who desire to bid on the certificates of deposit (14).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un appareil (10, 12, 14, 15) permettant de gerer une vente aux encheres d'un certificat de depot. Cet appareil comporte une unite de commande (24, 32) permettant de deposer une demande de certificat de depot generee par un utilisateur, un dispositif graphique (14) destine a faciliter la formulation d'une offre concernant ces certificats de depot, un dispositif permettant de deposer l'offre (14) et

un dispositif permettant de recevoir des offres d'autres dispositifs souhaitant faire une offre concernant les certificats de dépôt (14).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001130 A1 With international search report.

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Examination 20010412 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

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00752886

MORTGAGE AUCTION PROCESS MODEL

MODELE D'UN PROCESSUS D'ENCHERES HYPOTHECAIRES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200065516 A2 20001102 (WO 0065516)

Application: WO 2000US11897 20000428 (PCT/WO US0011897)

Priority Application: US 99131360 19990428

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DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14404

English Abstract

A method for electronically auctioning a loan application submitted by a borrower. The borrower submits for auction an electronic loan application consisting of the borrower profile, a property profile, and a credit report. Lenders electronically bid on the application during the bidding interval. The lenders bid for the opportunity to close a loan with a borrower. The lending institution can specify the desired criteria and be presented for auction only those consumer profiles that meet the designated criteria. An on-line bid consists of an interest rate and the associated fees to close the loan. Each bid is converted into a comparative index. The lending institution with the lowest comparative index is designated as the winner of the corresponding borrower's mortgage loan. A second auction may also be performed, during the second auction, the lending institution only bids a flat amount for the

opportunity to further explore a loan possibility with the borrower. The lender that bids the highest amount is designated the winner. Again, the borrowers and the winning lending institutions are notified of the result of the second auction. A third auction may also be performed. The third auction would typically consist of borrowers who did not receive a bid in the second auction. Generally, the borrower files are sold as a block to a lending institution.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede permettant une mise a l'enchere electronique d'une demande de pret deposee par un emprunteur. L'emprunteur met aux encheres une demande electronique de pret, comprenant le profil de l'emprunteur, le profil de la propriete, et un rapport de solvabilite. Les bailleurs de fonds font des offres par voie electronique pour cette demande pendant l'intervalle d'invitation a soumissionner. Ces offres portent sur la possibilite de conclure un contrat de pret avec l'emprunteur. L'institution bailleresse de fonds peut definir le critere desire et participer a l'enchere uniquement pour les profils consommateurs repondant a ce critere. L'offre en ligne comprend le taux d'interet et les frais associes a la conclusion du contrat de pret. Chaque offre est convertie en un indice comparatif. L'institution bailleresse de fonds obtenant l'indice comparatif le plus bas remporte l'enchere et obtient le droit de fournir un pret hypothecaire a l'emprunteur concerne. Le processus peut egalement comprendre une deuxieme enchere au cours de laquelle les institutions bailleresses de fonds proposent uniquement un montant fixe afin de mieux explorer les possibilites de pret aupres de l'emprunteur. Le bailleur de fonds qui offre le montant le plus eleve remporte l'enchere. Dans ce cas egalement, l'emprunteur et les institutions bailleresses de fonds remportant l'enchere sont notifies du resultat de la seconde enchere. Le processus peut encore comprendre une troisieme enchere, rassemblant normalement les emprunteurs qui n'ont pas recus d'offres au cours de la deuxieme enchere. En general les dossiers de l'emprunteur sont vendus en bloc a une institution bailleresse de fonds.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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24/5/29 (Item 29 from file: 349)

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00745524 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS WITH MULTI-PARAMETER PRICE EQUALIZATION BIDDING

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE VENTE AUX ENCHERES ELECTRONIQUE AVEC OFFRES PAR EGALISATION DE PRIX A PARAMETRES MULTIPLES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200058898 A2 20001005 (WO 0058898)
Application: WO 2000US8522 20000330 (PCT/WO US0008522)
Priority Application: US 99282157 19990331
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
 Detailed Description
 Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10338

English Abstract

A method and system for conducting electronic online auctions using multi-parameter price equalization bidding is disclosed. Bids defined in a context of a bidder are transformed into a comparative bid parameter that enables a common basis of comparison for the submitted bids. A transformed bid of a first bidder can also be detransformed into a context of a second bidder, thereby enabling each individual bidder to view a comparison of submitted bids in their own context.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme de vente aux encheres electronique en ligne grace a des offres par egalisation de prix a parametres multiples. Les offres definies dans le contexte d'un soumissionnaire sont converties en parametre d'offre comparatif qui permet d'établir une base commune de comparaison pour les offres soumises. Une offre convertie d'un premier soumissionnaire peut aussi étre <= de-convertie >= dans le contexte d'un deuxiemesoumissionnaire, ce qui permet a chaque soumissionnaire de voir une comparaison des offres soumises dans leur propre contexte.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001005 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20010503 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

24/5/30 (Item 30 from file: 349)

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00745512 **Image available**

CONTINUOUS ON LINE AUCTION SYSTEM AND METHOD
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE VENTE AUX ENCHERES EN LIGNE EN CONTINU

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200058885 A2 20001005 (WO 0058885)
Application: WO 2000US4767 20000224 (PCT/WO US0004767)
Priority Application: US 99283120 19990331
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ
(utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility model) DM EE EE
(utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS
JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU
ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 16391

English Abstract

A continuous online auction system and method enabling the auctioning of products. An online product auction system comprises an auction center having a microprocessor operably connected to a storage media. The online product auction system also includes a product receive module configured to execute in the auction center. The product receive module is further configured to receive a set of product data for a first product to be auctioned wherein the product data includes one or more seller parameters. The online product auction system further includes a seller proxy module configured to execute in the auction center. The seller proxy module is configured to modify one or more seller parameters for the product based upon one or more auction parameters for the first product.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede de vente aux encheres en ligne en continu permettant de vendre des produits aux encheres. Le systeme de vente aux encheres de produits en ligne comporte un centre de vente aux encheres equipe d'un microprocesseur connecte exploitable a des supports de memoire. Le systeme de vente aux encheres de produits comporte également un module de reception de produits configure pour etre execute au centre de vente aux encheres. Le module de reception de produits est en outre configure pour recevoir un ensemble de donnees de produit pour un premier produit a vendre aux encheres, ces donnees de produit comportant un ou plusieurs parametres de vendeur. Le systeme de vente aux encheres de produits en ligne comporte en outre un module mandataire de vendeur configure pour etre execute au centre de vente aux encheres. Le module mandataire de vendeur est configure pour modifier un ou plusieurs parametres vendeur du produit sur la base d'un ou de plusieurs parametres de vente aux encheres du premier produit.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001005 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20001221 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

24/5/31 (Item 31 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00743954 **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING A PROGRESSIVE SECOND PRICE AUCTION
TECHNIQUE

**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE TECHNIQUES DE VENTE AUX
ENCHERES PROGRESSIVE BASEE SUR LA DEUXIEME OFFRE**

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Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9963

English Abstract

A system and method for allocating a resource using a progressive second price auction technique. An auction is held for a limited resource, such as bandwidth in an Internet Service Provider Network in which bids are submitted by prospective users (103) including the quantity desired and the price for each unit of resource bid upon. In order to make an efficient allocation, a new bidder (105) is granted some of the resource based upon the availability of the limited resource (109) due to the bids higher than the new bidder (113). The actual price paid (121) by the new bidder is based upon bids made with lower prices who have been or would have been allocated some of the resource. This calculation of the price paid encourages bidders to bid their actual valuation of the resources rather than engage in inefficient tactical bids.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede pour l'attribution d'une ressource au moyen d'une technique de vente aux encheres progressive basee sur un deuxième cours acheteur. Une vente aux encheres est assuree pour une ressource limitee, telle qu'une largeur de bande d'un reseau de fournisseurs de services Internet, dans laquelle des encheres sont soumises par des utilisateurs potentiels (103), comprenant la quantite desiree et le prix pour chaque unite de ressource faisant l'objet d'une offre. Afin d'assurer une attribution efficace, un nouvel encherisseur (105) se voit attribuer une partie de la ressource en fonction de la disponibilite de la ressource limitee (109) en raison des offres superieures a celles du nouvel encherisseur (113). Le prix reel paye (121) par le nouvel encherisseur est base sur les offres inferieures contre lesquelles la ressource aurait ou a ete attribuee. Le calcul du prix paye incite les encherisseurs a faire une offre en fonction de leur evaluation reelle de la ressource au lieu qu'ils fassent des offres tactiques inefficaces.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000928 A1 With international search report.

24/5/32 (Item 32 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00742422 **Image available**

SYSTEMS FOR FINANCIAL AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

SYSTEMES PERMETTANT DE REALISER DES OPERATIONS FINANCIERES ET COMMERCIALES

SUR INTERNET

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200055793 A1 20000921 (WO 0055793)

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Priority Application: US 99125008 19990318; US 99280483 19990330; US 99130600 19990422; US 99130599 19990422; US 99138428 19990610; US 99139167 19990615; US 99369902 19990806; US 99161283 19991025; US 99165231 19991111

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 41012

English Abstract

A system for electronic commerce including banking tools, products and services. The system includes customizable banking products (figure 7) and cards (figure 6), and methods and systems for conducting financial transactions (figure 9) and maintaining records over the Internet.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme pour effectuer du commerce electronique. Ce systeme comprend des outils, des produits et des services bancaires electroniques. Ce systeme comprend des produits (figure 7) et des cartes (figure 6) bancaires personnalisables ainsi que des procedes et des systemes permettant de realiser des operations financieres (figure 9) et de tenir a jour des fiches sur Internet.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000921 A1 With international search report.

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Examination 20001221 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

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DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00738061

METHOD AND SYSTEM CONSTITUTING A VIRTUAL COLLECTIVE ENTITY FOR MARKET-EFFICIENT RETAIL PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME CONSTITUANT UNE ENTITE VIRTUELLE COLLECTIVE POUR L'ACHAT EFFICACE DE BIENS ET DE SERVICES AU DETAIL

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000US4369 20000222 (PCT/WO US0004369)

Priority Application: US 99255294 19990222

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10485

English Abstract

Disclosed is an electronic commerce method permitting buyers of goods to participate in a virtual purchasing collective. Participation permits consumers to obtain products at prices normally available only to bulk purchasers, and on occasion to obtain products not otherwise available to them.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede de commerce electronique permettant a des acheteurs de biens de participer a un collectif d'achat virtuel. Cette participation permet a des consommateurs d'obtenir des produits a des prix destines normalement a des acheteurs en gros seulement, et a l'occasion d'obtenir des produits auxquels ils n'auraient autrement pas acces.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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24/5/34 (Item 34 from file: 349)

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00726670 **Image available**

BID MESSAGE PROCESSING FOR REAL-TIME AUCTIONS

TRAITEMENT DE MESSAGES D'OFFRES POUR VENTES AUX ENCHERES EN TEMPS REEL

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200039735 A2 20000706 (WO 0039735)

Application: WO 99US31061 19991228 (PCT/WO US9931061)

Priority Application: US 98231127 19981230

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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13691

English Abstract

The present invention provides an architecture and associated methods for processing message data associated with real-time auctions. An auction server (404) maintains a state of one or more real-time auctions based on bids submitted by users, including remote users (316-319) that submit bids via a computer network (426). The auction server (404) sends information about the state of one or more auctions to nodes (418, 420, 422, 424) that are coupled between auction server (404) and the remote users (316-319). The nodes (418, 420, 422, 424) use such information to filter out invalid bid submissions, such as those in which the submitted bid price does not exceed the current high bid, or for which the auction or lot number is invalid. The nodes (418, 420, 422, 424) thereby reduce the processing load on the auction server (404) by blocking messages that need not be processed by the auction server (404). In a preferred embodiment, the invention is incorporated into a system for allowing remote bidders (316-319) to participate in live auctions that are conducted by a live auctioneer (304) in the presence of an audience of bidders (302).

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne une architecture et des procedes associes servant a traiter des donnees de messages associees a des ventes aux encheres en temps reel. Un serveur de vente aux encheres (404) tient a jour l'etat d'une ou de plusieurs ventes aux encheres en temps reel sur la base d'offres soumises par des utilisateurs, y compris des utilisateurs a distance (316-319) qui soumettent des offres par l'intermediaire d'un reseau informatique (426). Le serveur de vente aux encheres (404) envoie des informations concernant l'etat d'une ou de plusieurs ventes aux encheres a des noeuds (418, 420, 422, 424) couples entre le serveur de vente aux encheres (404) et les utilisateurs a distance (316-319). Les noeuds (418, 420, 422, 424) utilisent ces informations pour ecartier par filtrage les soumissions d'offres non valables, par exemple celles dont le prix offert ne depasse pas l'offre en cours la plus elevee, ou celles dont le numero de vente aux encheres ou de lot n'est pas valable. Les noeuds (418, 420, 422, 424) permettent ainsi de reduire la charge de traitement du serveur de vente aux encheres (404) en bloquant les messages qui n'ont pas besoin d'etre traites par ledit serveur (404). Dans un mode prefere de realisation, l'invention est incorporee dans un systeme permettant a des encherisseurs a distance (316-319) de participer a des ventes aux encheres en direct dirigees par un commissaire-priseur vivant (304) en presence d'un public d'encherisseurs (302).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000706 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

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Search Rpt 20001228 Late publication of international search report

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00720358 **Image available**

A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR COMPETITIVE PRICING AND PROCUREMENT OF CUSTOMIZED

GOODS AND SERVICES

**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE DETERMINATION DE PRIX ET D'ACHATS COMPETITIFS
D'ARTICLES ET DE SERVICES PERSONNALISES**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200033223 A1 20000608 (WO 0033223)

Application: WO 99US28187 19991130 (PCT/WO US9928187)

Priority Application: US 98110248 19981130

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13223

English Abstract

An apparatus and method for selecting a lowest bidding vendor from a plurality of vendors of a customized good or service, including receiving a set of vendor's attributes from each of the plurality of vendors (8) representing their respective capabilities, and receiving an invitation-for-bid data from the buyer (6) defining a custom job for which the buyer desires price quotes or bids. The vendor attributes or the invitation-for-bid, or both, are received through a web browser (10). The invitation-for-bid is compared to each of the vendor's attributes according to certain standard or optional selection criteria to generate a vendor selection pool (14) of vendors qualified to bid on the job. Each vendor in the vendor selection pool (14) receives a vendor's invitation-for-bid (16). Upon bid approval by buyer, an order is issued to the selected vendor.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un appareil et un procede de selection du fournisseur le moins cher parmi une pluralite de fournisseurs d'un article ou d'un service personnalisé, consistant a recevoir un ensemble d'attributs de fournisseur representant les capacites respectives de chacun des fournisseurs parmi la pluralite de fournisseurs, et a recevoir de l'acheteur (6) des donnees d'invitation a emettre des offres definissant un travail personnalisé pour lequel l'acheteur desire des prix ou des offres. Les attributs du fournisseur ou l'invitation a emettre des offres, ou les deux, sont recus via un explorateur Web (10). L'invitation a emettre des offres est comparee a chacun des ensembles d'attributs de fournisseur en fonction de certains criteres standards ou de selection facultative pour generer un groupe de selection de fournisseurs (14) comprenant les fournisseurs qualifies pour emettre des offres relatives au le travail en question. Chaque fournisseur appartenant au groupe de selection de fournisseurs (14) reçoit une invitation de fournisseur a emettre des offres (16). Des que l'acheteur accepte l'offre, un ordre est emis pour le fournisseur selectionne.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000608 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20001102 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
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24/5/36 (Item 36 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00720347 **Image available**

A MULTI-FACTOR STOCK SELECTION SYSTEM AND THE METHOD THEREFOR
UN SYSTEME DE SELECTION D'ACTIONS MULTIFACTORIEL ET PROCEDE ASSOCIE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 2000033212 A1 20000608 (WO 0033212)
Application: WO 98CN283 19981201 (PCT/WO CN9800283)
Priority Application: WO 98CN283 19981201

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DE
(utility model) DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4713

English Abstract

A stock selection system and the method therefor are disclosed, said system comprising: at least one computer system; stock data receiving means for receiving raw stock data from external stock information sources; a database for storing said raw stock data; stock data pre-processing means for processing the stock data from said database to obtain factor data; factor storage means for storing the processed factor data; input means for presenting a user a plurality of financial indicators and receiving search criteria set by the user for each of said financial indicators; selection means for searching stocks which meet the plurality of search criteria using the factor data stored in the factor storage means according to a predetermined algorithm, and selecting the stocks as recommended stocks; output means for presenting the selected stocks to the user. This stock selection system overcomes the long-time outstanding difficulty in handling the mass amount stock information, and extracts valuable information from the raw stock data efficiently to help the traders to select their preferred stocks according to their multiple selection criteria.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de selection d'actions et un procede associe. Ce systeme comprend au moins un systeme informatique; des moyens de reception de donnees d'actions servant a recevoir des donnees brutes concernant des actions en provenance de sources exterieures d'informations concernant des actions; une base de donnees destinee a

stocker ces donnees brutes d'actions, des moyens de pretraitemet de donnees concernant les actions permettant de traiter les donnees concernant les actions en provenance de cette base de donnees afin d'obtenir des donnees factorielles; des moyens de stockage factoriel destines a stocker les donnees factorielles traitees; des moyens d'entree destines a presenter a un utilisateur une pluralite d'indicateurs financiers et a recevoir des criteres de recherche definis par l'utilisateur pour chaque indicateur financier; des moyens de selection destines a rechercher des actions qui repondent aux criteres de recherche a l'aide des donnees factorielles stockees dans les moyens de stockage factoriel conformement a un algorithme predetermine et de recommander certaines actions; et finalement des moyens de sortie permettant de presenter les actions selectionnees a l'utilisateur. Avec ce systeme de selection d'actions, on resout de maniere efficace les problemes lies a la manipulation d'informations massives concernant les actions et a l'extraction d'informations dignes d'interet des donnees brutes concernant des actions ce qui contribue a assister les investisseurs dans leur choix d'actions preferrees d'apres leurs criteres de selection.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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00704332 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME POUR CONDUIRE DES VENTES AUX ENCHERES ELECTRONIQUES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 0017797 A1 20000330 (WO 200017797)

Application: WO 99US21600 19990917 (PCT/WO US9921600)

Priority Application: US 98101141 19980918; US 98110846 19981204; US 99252790 19990219

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM

TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY

KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60 ;

Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20456

English Abstract

A method and system for conducting electronic auctions is described. A dynamic lot closing extension feature avoids collisions in closing times of multiple lots by dynamically extending the closing time of a subsequent lot if a preceding lot's closing time is extended to be too close to the subsequent lot's then-currently scheduled closing time. Scheduled closing times can be extended with a flexible overtime feature, in which the properties of the event triggering the extension and the duration of the overtime period(s) can be tailored to a particular auction, particular lots of products within an auction, and to the particular time within an auction process. The bidding status of a lot can be set to a "pending" status after the nominal closing time for submission of bids to allow bidders to alert the auction coordinator of technical problems in submission of bids. This allows the possibility for a lot to be returned to open status for further bidding by all bidders. The auction may be paused by the auction coordinator to correct technical, market and miscellaneous problems that may arise during the course of an auction. Individual bid ceilings can be set for each bidder so that they are required to bid lower than certain thresholds determined in advance of the auction. Failsafe error detection is performed to prevent erroneous bids from entering the auction. The auction coordinator has the ability to override any erroneous bids that are entered to prevent prejudice to the auction.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un procede et un systeme pour conduire des ventes aux encheres electroniques. Une fonction dynamique de prolongation des delais de cloture des encheres evite la collision des heures de cloture de la vente de multiples lots en decalant de maniere dynamique l'heure de cloture d'une vente subsequence, lorsque l'heure de cloture decalee de la vente precedente est trop proche de l'heure de cloture prevue de la vente subsequence. Les heures de cloture prevues peuvent etre decalees au moyen d'une fonction de prolongation souple dans laquelle les proprietes de l'evenement declenchant la prolongation et la duree de la periode ou des periodes de prolongation peuvent etre configurees pour une vente donnee, pour des lots de produits donnes d'une vente, ou pour un laps de temps donne dans une vente. L'état de la vente d'un lot peut etre determine comme étant "en instance", apres l'heure de cloture nominale pour la presentation des offres, pour permettre aux encherisseurs d'avertir le commissaire des ventes de problemes techniques survenant dans la presentation des offres. Ce procede permet de rouvrir un lot a une nouvelle vente a laquelle pourront participer tous les encherisseurs. La vente peut etre interrompue par le commissaire dans le but de corriger des problemes techniques, de vente, ou autres, pouvant survenir pendant la seance. Des plafonnements d'offres individuels peuvent etre etablis pour fixer a chaque encherisseur certains seuils qu'ils ne peut pas depasser et qui sont determines avant l'ouverture d'une seance. Un systeme de detection des erreurs a securite integree est mis en oeuvre pour empêcher la saisie d'offres erronees. Le commissaire des ventes a le pouvoir d'ecarter toute offre erronee entree pouvant nuire au deroulement de la vente.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Examination 20000608 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Correction 20000713 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/13-13/13, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/16-16/16; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office

24/5/38 (Item 38 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext
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00570381 **Image available**

PAYMENT AND TRANSACTIONS IN ELECTRONIC COMMERCE SYSTEM
PAIEMENT ET TRANSACTIONS DANS UN SYSTEME DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE

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Inventor(s):

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 97US16930 19971001 (PCT/WO US9716930)

Priority Application: US 96726434 19961004

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FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI
FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G07F-019/00;

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Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 29124

English Abstract

A method of payment in an electronic payment system wherein a plurality of customers have accounts with an agent. A customer obtains an authenticated quote from a specific merchant, the quote including a specification of goods and a payment amount for those goods. The customer sends to the agent a single communication including a request for payment of the payment amount to the specific merchant and a unique identification of the customer. The agent issues to the customer an authenticated payment advice based only on the single communication and secret shared between the customer and the agent and status information which the agent knows about the merchant and/or the customer. The customer forwards a portion of the payment advice to the specific merchant. The specific merchant provides the goods to the customer in response to receiving the portion of the payment advice.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede de paiement dans un systeme de paiement electronique dans lequel une pluralite de clients ont des comptes chez un agent. Un client se procure une reference authentifiee chez un commerçant particulier, la reference incluant une specification des marchandises et le prix a regler pour ces marchandises. Le client envoie une simple communication a l'agent comportant une demande de paiement du montant a payer au commerçant considere et une identification unique dudit client. L'agent envoie au client un avis de paiement authentifie reposant sur la seule communication, sur le secret partage entre le client et l'agent, et sur l'information d'état que l'agent connaît concernant le commerçant et/ou le client. Le client envoie une partie de l'avis de paiement au commerçant particulier. Le commerçant considere fournit les marchandises au client en reponse a la reception de la partie de l'avis de paiement.

24/5/39 (Item 39 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00536726 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING AND TRANSMITTING ELECTRONIC AUCTION

**INFORMATION
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE TRAITEMENT ET DE TRANSMISSION D'INFORMATIONS POUR DES
ENCHERES ELECTRONIQUES**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9737315 A1 19971009

Application: WO 97US4535 19970319 (PCT/WO US9704535)

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96624259 19960329

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FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU GH
KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB
GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60 ;

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10019

English Abstract

A system and method for conducting a multi­person, interactive auction, in a variety of formats, without using a human auctioneer to conduct the auction. The system is preferably implemented in software. The system allows a group of bidders to interactively place bids over a computer or communications network. Those bids are recorded by the system and the bidders are updated with the current auction status information. When appropriate, the system closes the auction from further bidding and notifies the winning bidders and losers as to the auction outcome.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede pour effectuer des encheres interactives entre plusieurs personnes, sous plusieurs formats, sans qu'il y ait de commissaire­priseur pour diriger les encheres. Ledit systeme est de preference mis en oeuvre dans un logiciel. Ledit systeme permet a un groupe d'offrants de faire des offres de maniere interactive par l'intermediaire d'un ordinateur ou d'un reseau de telecommunications. Ces offres sont enregistrees par le systeme et les offrants sont informes en permanence du dernier etat des encheres. Lorsque le moment est venu, le systeme clot les encheres et informe les gagnants et les perdants des resultats.

24/5/40 (Item 40 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

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00431955 **Image available**

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR SECURE TRANSACTION MANAGEMENT AND ELECTRONIC RIGHTS
PROTECTION**

**SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES DE GESTION SECURISEE DE TRANSACTIONS ET DE PROTECTION
ELECTRONIQUE DES DROITS**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING RESOURCES INC

Inventor(s):

GINTER Karl L

SHEAR Victor H

SPAHN Francis J

VAN WIE David M

Set Items Description
S1 15192 AU=(MORI M? OR MORI, M? OR OGURA M? OR OGURA, M? OR TAKESHIMA M? OR TAKESHIMA, M? OR ARAI K? OR ARAI, K?)
S2 1283 AUCTION? OR BID? ? OR BIDDER? OR BIDDING? OR DUTCHAUCTION?
S3 1350 (COMMODIT? OR STOCK? OR BOND? OR (DEBT? OR FINANC?) () INSTRUMENT?) (2N) (EXCHANGE? OR BROKER? OR MARKET?)
S4 143 (S2 OR S3) (7N) (ELECTRONIC? OR DIGITAL? OR CYBER? OR COMPUTER? OR VIRTUAL? OR ONLINE? OR ON()LINE? OR WWW OR WORLD()WIDE()WEB OR WEBSITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB() (SITE? OR PAGE?))
S5 1746745 MARGIN? OR PERCENT? OR PORTION? OR PREMIUM? OR EXTRA? OR DEPOSIT? OR PREPAYMENT? OR (PRE OR PRIOR?) () PAYMENT?
S6 4983084 LARGE? OR SMALL? OR CLOSE? OR NEAR? OR MOST? OR LEAST? OR INCREASE?
S7 2282824 FLEXIB? OR VARIAB? OR MODIF? OR DIFFER? OR DYNAMIC?
S8 9 S4 AND S5
S9 0 S4 AND ESCROW?
S10 0 S4 AND PAYMENT(2N) (PRIOR? OR UP()FRONT? OR AHEAD)
S11 114361 S5(3N)S6
S12 19 (S2 OR S3) AND S11
S13 28 S8 OR S12
S14 114361 S5(3N)S6
S15 19 (S2 OR S3) AND S14
S16 28 S13 OR S15
S17 11 S16 AND IC=G06F?
S18 11 IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19 11 IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 344:CHINESE PATENTS ABS APR 1985-2001/May
 (c) 2001 EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
File 347:JAPIO OCT 1976-2001/Feb(UPDATED 010604)
 (c) 2001 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2001/UD,UM &UP=200134
 (c) 2001 Derwent Info Ltd

reviewed

19/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2001 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

013733917 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-218147/200122

XRPX Acc No: N01-155534

Full automation method for facilitating electronic auction between prospective buyer and prospective sellers, involves transmitting seller offer information and portion of rating information to buyer

Patent Assignee: PERFECT.COM (PERF-N)

Inventor: MILGROM P; PORAT M; SURACE K J

Number of Countries: 092 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200104723	A2	20010118	WO 2000US15394	A	20000602	200122 B
AU 200055957	A	20010130	AU 200055957	A	20000602	200127

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99350983 A 19990709

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200104723	A2	E 139	G06F-000/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200055957 A G06F-000/00 Based on patent WO 200104723

Abstract (Basic): WO 200104723 A2

NOVELTY - A rating information about seller offers is automatically generated based on predetermined criteria. An information regarding seller offers is transmitted to another seller. An adjusted offer is received from one of the sellers during a specified auction period. The information regarding seller offers and a portion of rating information are transmitted to a buyer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a full automation system.

USE - For facilitating electronic auction between prospective buyer and prospective sellers with near perfect information.

ADVANTAGE - Eliminates integration costs of piecemeal approach.

Reduces major categories of transaction costs by providing sellers and buyers with near perfect information about one another.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an example of a computer display.

pp; 139 DwgNo 58/60

Title Terms: FULL; AUTOMATIC; METHOD; FACILITATE; ELECTRONIC; AUCTION;

PROSPECTING; BUY; PROSPECTING; TRANSMIT; OFFER; INFORMATION; PORTION ;

RATING; INFORMATION; BUY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2001 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

013733907 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-218137/200122

XRPX Acc No: N01-155524

Enabling method for viewer of television system to participate in auction involves transmitting television signal which include data used to enable viewer to bid for auction item at server

Patent Assignee: TRANSCAST INT INC (TRAN-N)

Inventor: NARAYAN K

Number of Countries: 088 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200103044	A1	20010111	WO 2000US18510	A	20000706	200122 B
AU 200060741	A	20010122	AU 200060741	A	20000706	200125

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99347391 A 19990706

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200103044	A1	E	33 G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200060741 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200103044

Abstract (Basic): WO 200103044 A1

NOVELTY - Data describing an auction item and the access address of a server at which auction service for an auction item is encoded in a television signal. The television signal is transmitted and the data are used to enable a viewer to bid for the auction item at the server.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an environment for enabling viewer of television system to participate auction.

USE - For enabling viewer of television system to participate in auction.

ADVANTAGE - enables viewer to conveniently bid on auction items by specifying the bid price and clocking on a pre-specified portion of a displayed image. Enables television viewer to participate in auction by encoding data identifying as action item and an access address. Enables television viewers to be drawn to web sites providing auction service by specifying the universal resource locator (URL) of the web site as the access address. Enables broadcasters to facilitate the joining of additional bidders to a bidding process. Enables service providers to provide auction service as television viewers are drawn to bid or on going auctions. Enables sellers to participate to auctions to attain greater return for auction items.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of the method for enabling television viewer to participate in auction.

pp; 33 DwgNo 2/5

Title Terms: ENABLE; METHOD; VIEW; TELEVISION; SYSTEM; PARTICIPATING; AUCTION; TRANSMIT; TELEVISION; SIGNAL; DATA; ENABLE; VIEW; BID; AUCTION; ITEM; SERVE

Derwent Class: T01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2001 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

013697166 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-181390/200118

XRPX Acc No: N01-129329

Electronic auctioning method for fixed income financial instruments, involves submitting bid input to bidder's computer by transmitting data associated with bid over internet using web browser software

Patent Assignee: MUNIAUCTION INC (MUNI-N)

Inventor: HARRINGTON M C S; PANOFF R M; VERES D J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6161099	A	20001212	US 9747876	A	19970529	200118 B
			US 9887574	A	19980529	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9747876 A 19970529; US 9887574 A 19980529

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6161099	A		27	G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 9747876

Abstract (Basic): US 6161099 A

NOVELTY - Data associated with bid for the financial instrument is input into bidder's computer (14) using web browser software using which interest cost of the input data is automatically computed. The bid is then submitted by transmitting the input data over internet (12) using the software. A message associated with the submitted bid is communicated to issuer's computer (10) over the internet using the software.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The automatically computed interest cost value associated with the input data, specifies a rate representing borrowing cost associated with the fixed income financial instrument. The **bidder**'s computer is then provided with an **electronic bid** calculation sheet that allows the **bidder** to prepare and automatically calculate one value associated with proposed bids. The bid is then submitted on one of the entire financial instrument and an individual portion of the instrument.

USE - For conducting original issuer municipal bond auctions for fixed income financial instrument over internet.

ADVANTAGE - Allowing bidders from around the world to participate simultaneously in a real time auction, provides facilities for auctioneer to evaluate bids in real-time. Allows for anonymity in silent real-time auctions or full disclosure in open auctions.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the electronic network.

Issuer computer (10)
Internet (12)
Bidder computer (14)
pp; 27 DwgNo 1/15

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; METHOD; FIX; INCOME; FINANCIAL; INSTRUMENT; SUBMIT ; BID; INPUT; COMPUTER; TRANSMIT; DATA; ASSOCIATE; BID; WEB; SOFTWARE

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013662545 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-146757/200115

XRPX Acc No: N01-107456

Auction managing apparatus includes end user workstation which assists in formulating bids for deposit certificates requested by users

Patent Assignee: TEPPER K (TEPP-I)

Inventor: TEPPER K

Number of Countries: 009 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200072215	A1	20001130	WO 2000US14447	A	20000525	200115 B
AU 200052906	A	20001212	AU 200052906	A	20000525	200115

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99318975 A 19990525

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200072215	A1	E	24	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AU BR CA IL JP KR MX US

Designated States (Regional): OA

AU 200052906 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200072215

Abstract (Basic): WO 200072215 A1

NOVELTY - Control units (24,32) are provided for posting requests of deposit certificates, which are generated by an user. End user

workstation (14) receives bids from the users and assists in formulating a bid on the deposit certificates.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for electronical auction managing method.

USE - For managing auctions in internet.

ADVANTAGE - Enables efficiently managing the auctioning process.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of auction managing apparatus.

Workstation (14)

Control units (24,32)

pp; 24 DwgNo 2/5

Title Terms: AUCTION; MANAGE; APPARATUS; END; USER; ASSIST; FORMULATION; BID; DEPOSIT ; CERTIFY; REQUEST; USER

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013595845 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-080052/200109

XRPX Acc No: N01-061000

Electronic online auctioning method for industrial purchasers, involves transmitting net present value bid information enabling bidders to view relative comparison of net present value bids submitted by them

Patent Assignee: FREEMARKETS ONLINE INC (FREE-N)

Inventor: BECKER D J; BERNARD A F; HECKMANN D C; KINNEY S E; MEAKEM G T; RAGO V F; RUPP W D; STEVENS R G

Number of Countries: 089 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200058896	A2	20001005	WO 2000US8387	A	20000331	200109 B
AU 200041815	A	20001016	AU 200041815	A	20000331	200109

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99282156 A 19990331

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200058896 A2 E 32 G06F-017/60

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200041815 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200058896

Abstract (Basic): WO 200058896 A2

NOVELTY - A net present bid value is generated using net present value bid information received from bidder, which represents sum of series of payments over contract term segments discounted to present value using preset structure. The net present value bid information enabling bidders to view relative comparison of net present value bids submitted by them, is transmitted to the bidders.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The net present value bid information includes multi-segment bidding parameters defining pattern of payments over several contact term segments. The parameters are unit bid, contract length, contract quantity, price value and price reduction value. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) system for conducting electronic online auction ;
- (b) method for participating in electronic online auction ;
- (c) computer program product

USE - For e.g. conducting business-to-business bidding auctions for industrial purchasers.

ADVANTAGE - Increases competitive dimensions upon which auctions is run by incorporating time value of money into bidding process. Since

time value of money is considered, a bidder offering steeper discounts in early years of multiple year contract look relatively more attractive than bidder whose discounts are offered in later years. The net present value methodology reduces all possible options over multiple years to one number for comparison purposes.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the calculation of total net present value bid using base year bid, quantity and annual percentage discounts.

pp; 32 DwgNo 6/8

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; METHOD; INDUSTRIAL; TRANSMIT; NET; PRESENT; VALUE; BID; INFORMATION; ENABLE; VIEW; RELATIVE; COMPARE; NET; PRESENT; VALUE; BID; SUBMIT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

19/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013522442 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-006648/200101

XRPX Acc No: N01-004799

Capital raising method for integrated capital market system, involves executing on-line auction to enable accredited investors to bid for shares of issuers unregistered securities to allocate shares among investors

Patent Assignee: OFFROAD CAPITAL CORP (OFFR-N)

Inventor: CINELLI S A; HALL R E; PELLETIER S D; WOODWARD S E

Number of Countries: 024 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200051047	A2	20000831	WO 2000US3493	A	20000210	200101 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99159621 A 19991014; US 99122144 A 19990226; US 99275571 A 19990324

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200051047 A2 E 62 G06F-017/60

Designated States (National): CA IL JP KR SG US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 200051047 A2

NOVELTY - A set of accredited investors are subscribed, one or more issuers offering unregistered securities are selected and on-line auction is executed to enable the accredited investors to bid for shares of the issuers unregistered securities. Thereafter, the shares are allocated among the accredited investors.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for market system.

USE - For integrated capital market system.

ADVANTAGE - Facilitates capital formation by utilizing internet for the dissemination of information and utilizing an auction to determine the price of the shares. Provides comprehensive support to both companies seeking to raise capital and investors seeking to deploy capital throughout the capital formation process. Aggregates large number of accredited investor within the network and improves the satisfaction of sufficient number of investors. Enables the bidders to state their purchase bids in terms of amount of money. Provides a system for distributing shares to successful bidders and provides secondary market for securities.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of offering process and investor interface portion of the market system.

pp; 62 DwgNo 5/14

Title Terms: CAPITAL; RAISE; METHOD; INTEGRATE; CAPITAL; MARKET; SYSTEM;

EXECUTE; LINE; AUCTION; ENABLE; BID; SHARE; UNREGISTERED; SECURE;
ALLOCATE; SHARE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60
File Segment: EPI

19/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013010921 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-182773/200016
Related WPI Acc No: 2000-195117; 2000-223755; 2000-223790
XRPX Acc No: N00-134739

User with information from information source providing by retrieving
information from destination of information source, processing
information and generating output based upon at least portion of
information

Patent Assignee: MOTOROLA INC (MOTI)

Inventor: JOHNSON G; LADD D

Number of Countries: 084 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200005638	A2	20000203	WO 99US16780	A	19990723	200016 B
AU 9951270	A	20000214	AU 9951270	A	19990723	200029
EP 1099146	A2	20010516	EP 99935890	A	19990723	200128
			WO 99US16780	A	19990723	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98165988 A 19981002; US 9894032 A
19980724; US 9894131 A 19980724

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200005638	A2	E	96	G06F-000/00	

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

AU 9951270 A G06F-000/00 Based on patent WO 200005638

EP 1099146 A2 E G06F-001/00 Based on patent WO 200005638

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 200005638 A2

NOVELTY - An audio message is provided to the user. An audio input received from the user is associated with a destination of the information source. The audio input received from the user is processed for establishing a connection to the destination of the information source. An information is retrieved from the destination of the information source for generating an output based upon at least a portion of the information, and an audio communication is provided to the user based upon the output.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(a) a system to provide a user with information from an information source

(b) a method of accessing a content information

(c) a method of providing audio communication to the user

USE - In information retrieval that allows a user to access information from an information source.

ADVANTAGE - The user can access up-to-date information, such as, news updates, designated city weather, traffic conditions, stock quotes, and stock market indicators. The system also allows the user to perform various transactions (i.e., order flowers, place orders from restaurants, place buy or sell orders for stocks, obtain bank account balances, obtain telephone numbers, receive directions to destinations, etc.).

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a block diagram of an embodiment of a system in accordance with the present invention.
pp; 96 DwgNo 1/9

Title Terms: USER; INFORMATION; INFORMATION; SOURCE; RETRIEVAL; INFORMATION ; DESTINATION; INFORMATION; SOURCE; PROCESS; INFORMATION; GENERATE; OUTPUT; BASED; PORTION; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00 ; G06F-001/00

File Segment: EPI

19/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012622500 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-428604/199936

XRPX Acc No: N99-318926

Electronic transactions authentication method in networked computer environment

Patent Assignee: MAH M K (MAHM-I); ROBINSON R A (ROBI-I)

Inventor: MAH M K; ROBINSON R A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5915022	A	19990622	US 96657720	A	19960530	199936 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96657720 A 19960530

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5915022	A	16		H04K-001/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 5915022 A

NOVELTY - An electronic transaction is authenticated by creating a transaction record which identifies the transaction to one party. The record is encrypted by a computer controlled by the party such that party later decrypts it and no other party alters it. The encrypted record is then communicated to a computer of another party.

USE - For carrying out **electronic transactions** such as banking, brokerage , trading of financial instruments , and purchase of goods.

ADVANTAGE - Provides benefit to merchant or institution, since encrypted portion is not been tampered by customer or other party. Facilitates rapid acceptance in transaction by attracting more merchants, institutions and customers.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flowchart for issuing a digital receipt.

pp; 16 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; TRANSACTION; AUTHENTICITY; METHOD; COMPUTER; ENVIRONMENT

Derwent Class: T01; T05; W02

International Patent Class (Main): H04K-001/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G01R-031/08; G06F-003/00 ; G06F-015/16

File Segment: EPI

19/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011597079 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-014207/199802

XRPX Acc No: N98-011380

Receipt and shipment method for commercially sold potted plant - by automating receipt of goods, display of sample goods with label showing to buyers information on goods, auctioning and shipment of goods to buyer

Patent Assignee: TOYO KANETSU KK (TOKA-N)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9278127	A	19971028	JP 9688229	A	19960410	199802 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9688229 A 19960410

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9278127	A	11	B65G-001/137	

Abstract (Basic): JP 9278127 A

The method involves receiving newly arrived goods in a goods berth (6a-6f). The goods are sorted and placed in cases. An identification code which contains information on the goods are stamped to each case. One case is conveyed to an display section (11) for use as a sample and the rest are conveyed to a storage section (15). The identification code of the sample case is read and a label which shows to the buyers information on the goods inside the case is attached.

The case is displayed for a predetermined time and then conveyed to an auction section (19) in which the sample case is placed in an auction stand (17a-17d). Information on the buyer who purchased the goods in the auction stand is obtained and the sample case is taken out. The identification code of the sample case is read and a case with the same identification code is taken out of the storage section and shipped to the buyer.

ADVANTAGE - Provides few data entry since goods data input is substituted for receptionist counter. Improves process efficiency while reducing labor cost since large portion of process is automated.

Dwg.1/9

Title Terms: RECEIPT; SHIPPING; METHOD; COMMERCIAL; SOLD; POTTED; PLANT; AUTOMATIC; RECEIPT; GOODS; DISPLAY; SAMPLE; GOODS; LABEL; BUY; INFORMATION; GOODS; SHIPPING; GOODS; BUY

Derwent Class: Q35; T01

International Patent Class (Main): B65G-001/137

International Patent Class (Additional): B65G-047/48; G06F-019/00

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

19/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010284648 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-185907/199524

Related WPI Acc No: 1999-404059

XRPX Acc No: N95-145555

Electronic bill payment system - uses bill payment network through which participating customers pay bills to universally identified billers using agreed set of protocols

Patent Assignee: VISA INT SERVICE ASSOC (VISA-N); VISA INT (VISA-N)

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Patent Family:

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Cited Patents: US 4270042; US 4799156; US 4823264; US 5093787; US 5220501; US 5283829

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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

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Based on patent WO 9512859

Abstract (Basic): WO 9512859 A

The bill pay system includes a payment network (102) through which participating consumers (12) pay bills (30) to participating billers (14) according to preset rules (104). The participating customers (12) receive bills (3) from participating billers (14) (e.g. paper/mail bills, e-mail notices, implied bills for automatic debits etc) which indicate an amount, and a unique biller ID number (120).

To authorise a remittance, a consumer (12) transmits (2) to its participating bank (16) a bill pay order (122) indicating a payment date, a payment amount, the consumer's account number with the biller (14), a source of funds (232) and the biller's (14) ID number, either directly or by reference to static data containing the data elements. The system operates using an agreed set of protocols which include data exchange and message protocols as well as operating regulations which bind and direct the activities of the participants.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Allows customer to direct their bank, agent of their bank, or non-bank bill pay service bureau to pay amounts owed to merchants, service providers and other billers who bill customers for amounts owed.

Dwg. 4/12

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; BILL; PAY; SYSTEM; BILL; PAY; NETWORK; THROUGH;

PARTICIPATING; CUSTOMER; PAY; BILL; UNIVERSAL; IDENTIFY; AGREE; SET
Derwent Class: T01; T05
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00 ; G06F-017/60 ;
G06F-019/00 ; G06F-157/00 ; G06F-157-00
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-151/00
File Segment: EPI

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01423970 **Image available**
TENDER DEVICE

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INVENTOR(s): TAKAI TETSUYA
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU KIDEN LTD [422074] (A Japanese Company or
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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To obtain a tender device which is capable of a successful **bid** with a tender method **virtually** equal to a tender act and is free from the complicated operations of ten-keys, by securing a direct input to a processor when a buyer votes a tender price.

CONSTITUTION: The buyers put their tender tickets into tender devices 16a-16n which are distributed at prescribed positions in a market. Then these tender devices read the data on the tender tickets and send these data to a main processor 21 like a computer, etc. The processor 21 contains a control part 21a, memory part 21b, etc. and **extracts** the highest price of successful bid to display it to a flapper type display board 23 together with the successful bid price, the buyer code, the name of ship, etc. in the form of TV pictures. Furthermore the processor 21 performs the calculation, print-out, etc. for a sell tip 24, a detailed payment slip 25, etc. through a keyboard 26.